FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 026 *7 February 1984*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CSSR, USSR, Hungary Begin Joint Exercises [Prague] AA 1
Prague on 'Defensive Character' AA 1

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Vejvoda Previews Geneva Disarmament Session BB 1
[RUDE PRAVO 3 Feb]
SCINTEIA on Expectations at Geneva Talks [AGERPRES] BB 4
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Corrects Item on 'Geneva Talks' BB 5
["(FI)", 1 Feb]
Polish Delegate to CDE Criticizes NATO [PAP] BB 6
Hungarian Envoy Addresses Stockholm Conference BB 7
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 31 Jan]
Role of Poland at Stockholm Conference BB 7
[Moszczenski in TRYBUNA LUDU 31 Jan]
Romanian Delegate to Athens Views Balkan Talks [ANSA] BB 9

ALBANIA

ZERI I POPULLIT on 'Threat' of Conventional Arms B 1

BULGARIA

Mladenov Receives Iraqi Parliamentarians C 1
Mladenov To Visit Finland First Half February C 1
Trade Union Cooperation Plans With Libya C 1
Yordanov Meets, Greets Ethiopia's Mengistu C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 5 Feb]
Dyulgerov-Led TU Delegation Departs for Romania C 2
DPRK Proposal for Tripartite Talks Endorsed C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 2 Feb]
Zhivkov, Other Leaders Attend Mishev Funeral C 3
CPSU CC Sends Condolences C 4
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 5 Feb]
Leaders' Appearances Reported 29 Jan-4 Feb C 4
Farms Fulfill 1983 Foodstuff Obligations C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

More Than 900 Sign Letter Against USSR Missiles D 1
[Vienna]
Bilak, DKP's Mies Hold Talks in Prague D 1

Bilak, Palestinian Front Official Hold Talks D 1
Anniversary of Iranian Revolution Viewed D 2
Interview With Foreign Trade Minister Urban D 3
Trade Increase With Nonsocialist States Outlined D 4
Women's Union Delegation Departs for USSR D 4
Television Phone-In on Consumer Protection D 4
Briefs: Water Shortage; New Ambassador to Ireland D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Congratulates Cuban Ceramics Workers E 1
Mittag, PZPR's Barcikowski Discuss Cooperation E 1
Further on Talks E 1
Krolikowski, Polish Official View Social Control E 2
Mueckenberger Addresses Soviet Amity Group E 2
Results of Honecker-Trudeau Talks Examined E 2
[Editorial in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Feb]
Correction to Honecker Welcome for Trudeau E 4
FDGB Chairman Tisch Receives FRG TU Officials E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4/5 Feb]
Hoffmann Stresses Need for Military Balance E 5

HUNGARY

Thatcher Visit, Relations With UK Viewed F 1
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 3 Feb]
PPR Deputy Premier Discusses Results of Visit F 1
[Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY 2 Feb]
Economic Talks With Mongolia Begin in Budapest F 2
Progress of Small-Scale Ventures Viewed F 3
Banks Invite Investment in Building Construction F 4
Conference on Economic, Industrial Issues Held F 5
Sarlos Opens Agriculture Book Month in Varpalota F 7
Briefs: New Small Bank Founded; F 7
Polish Minister Arrives;
KISZ Delegation Visits SFRY

POLAND

UNHRC Used by U.S. in Anti-Polish Campaign G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 6 Feb]
Papal Nuncio Arrives in Warsaw 6 February G 1
UN's Perez de Cuellar To Visit 'This Month' G 1
'Transcript' of Urban's 24 Jan Press Conference G 1
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 30 Jan]
Presidium Debates Economic Cooperation With USSR G 5
Sejm To Convene 13 Feb; Agenda Previewed G 6
TRYBUNA LUDU on PZPR Control Commission Report G 6
[Pawlowska, 31 Jan]

TRYBUNA LUDU Predicts Further Price Rises [23 Jan] G 6
PZPR Leaders Address Accountability Conferences G 7
[TRYBUNA LUDU 30 Jan]
Baka Interviewed on Economic Reform Results G 8
[TRYBUNA LUDU 30 Jan]
AFP on Condition of Solidarity Prisoners G 10
Briefs: Swiss Envoy Presents Credentials; G 11
Agriculture Under Secretary Appointed

ROMANIA

Joint Communique Issued on Trudeau Visit H 1
[SCINTEIA 3 Feb]
Remuneration System Outlined for Building Sector H 2
Briefs: Envoy to Netherlands; H 3
New Ambassador to Somalia;
Wage Increases

YUGOSLAVIA

Relations With U.S., Spiljak Visit Viewed I 1
[Decermic in BORBA 4/5 Feb]
Andreotti Arrives; Visit Schedule Outlined I 2
Markovic-Led Delegation Arrives in Stockholm I 3
Arson Attack on JAT Airlines Brussels Office I 3
Planinc Meets Executive Council Presidents I 3
Macedonia Proposes Mojsov for SFRY Presidency I 4
Kosovo's Hasani Nominated to SFRY Presidency I 4
Candidates for SFRY, Slovene Presidencies Named I 5
Leaders' Disagreements on Stabilization Noted I 5
[Cirkovic in POLITIKA 3 Feb]
Serbia Presidency Views Problem of Nationalism I 5
Kosovo LC Body Assesses Situation in Province I 6
Kosovo Assembly President Discusses Shortcomings I 8
Sukrija Calls for 'More Effective Actions' by LC I 9
Radio Sarajevo Extra Broadcasts During Olympics I 11
Briefs: Slovene Appointments; I 12
Economic Talks With FRG;
Trade Data With Italy;
Educational Agreement With U.S.

CSSR, USSR, HUNGARY BEGIN JOINT EXERCISES

LD061735 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Preparations for the joint winter exercises of the ground and air forces of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army culminated today in specified areas. Their aim is to practice coordination between the commanders and the units of the allied armies under modern combat conditions. Both the staffs and the soldiers undergoing military service have been intensively preparing to implement the demanding tasks. Their activity is marked by a high moral and political standard, discipline, responsibility, and efforts to fulfill all the combat tasks well. Political work in the field is underway: Initial comradely meetings between the soldiers of the participating armies are taking place. Such meetings will contribute toward exchanging experiences and strengthening friendship and cooperation between the members of the allied forces.

Prague on 'Defensive Character'

LD062022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Vladimir Bojml commentary]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact states have often demonstrated not only their desire to tackle the problems between East and West by means of negotiations, but have also pointed the way, by their constructive proposals in the sphere of arms control and disarmament, to solving these problems while adhering to the principle of preserving the balance of forces and equal security for both sides. The latest militaristic actions of Reagan's administration and its NATO allies, particularly the deployment of new first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe, however, indicate that Washington is determined to continue dealing with the Warsaw Pact states only from a position of strength, from a position of threats and pressure. In this situation, dangerous for peace, the socialist countries, united in the defensive alliance of the Warsaw Pact countries, cannot neglect the issue of strengthening their defense ability. The armies of all the Warsaw Pact member-states are gradually being equipped with modern combat technology, which utilize the latest science and technology in construction and production. The combat units continually receive highly qualified officers. The moral and political standard, discipline, and combat mastery of the units are also constantly growing.

Joint exercises represent an inseparable part of increasing the Warsaw Pact states' defense ability. One such regular exercise has begun on CSSR territory. Taking part in it, as has already been announced, are units of the Hungarian People's Army, the Soviet Army, and selected units of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces. Although it is a routine annual joint exercise whose main task is to test the degree of combat readiness of the commanders, staffs, and soldiers under military training, the exercise also has an important political mission in the current exacerbated international situation. It represents a united signal to those militarist circles in the West and their plans that calculate on a new military crusade against the East that they will be met by a united and resolute action of high morale and by expertly prepared Warsaw Pact Armies. The joint exercise which is currently taking place on CSSR territory therefore has a positively defensive character. It represents a threat to no one, unlike the extensive NATO maneuvers Autumn Forge which are a threat to peace in Europe. The current exercise of the Warsaw Pact Armies is merely proof that the peoples of the socialist countries cannot be intimidated and that their armed forces are ready to fight back against every aggressor.

VEJVODA PREVIEWS GENEVA DISARMAMENT SESSION

AU061437 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Feb 84 p 6

[Milos Vejvoda article: "To Push Through Concrete Agreements; Negotiations of the Disarmament Conference Are About To Begin in Geneva"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] THIS YEAR'S SESSION OF THE GENEVA CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT (FORMERLY CALLED COMMITTEE FOR DISARMAMENT) WILL OPEN ON 7 FEBRUARY. THE 38TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION HAS CHARGED THE GENEVA CONFERENCE WITH EXTENSIVE TASKS. IT ADOPTED 24 RESOLUTIONS IN WHICH IT INSTRUCTS THE CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS EXTENSIVE AND COMPLICATED TASKS OF GLOBAL DISARMAMENT IN INDIVIDUAL AREAS. THE MOST SIGNIFICANT OF THESE TASKS ARE, UNDOUBTEDLY, THE SOVIET UNION'S FAR-REACHING INITIATIVES FOR CONDEMNING NUCLEAR WAR AND FOR FREEZING NUCLEAR POTENTIALS, AND ALSO THE FURTHER ELABORATED PROPOSAL TO BAN THE USE OF FORCE IN OUTER SPACE, AND FROM OUTER SPACE TOWARD THE EARTH.

The proposal to condemn nuclear war follows up the USSR's initiatives at the 36th and 37th UN General Assembly sessions; it resolutely and unconditionally condemns nuclear war for all time AS THE GRAVEST CRIME AGAINST MANKIND AND AS A VIOLATION OF THE MOST BASIC HUMAN RIGHT -- THE RIGHT TO LIFE. It condemns the creation and spreading of propaganda on the allegedly legal first nuclear strike and on the admissibility of nuclear war. It therefore calls upon all states to unite and multiply their efforts for eliminating the threat of nuclear war, for halting nuclear armament, and for reducing the number of nuclear arms up to their total liquidation.

Closely linked with this is the proposal to freeze -- with the accompaniment of corresponding control measures -- nuclear potential in both quantitative and qualitative respects. At the same time such a step could be taken either by all the nuclear powers, or first by the USSR and the United States, after which their example would be followed by other states.

Against the Militarization of Outer Space

THE ISSUE OF BANNING THE EXPANSION OF ARMS RACES INTO OUTER SPACE is playing an increasingly significant role within the framework of the fight for averting nuclear war. That is why the USSR has proposed a new approach to the achievement of this goal: It concerns the linking of political-legal commitments not to permit the use of force against any nation in outer space, and from outer space, with measures of a material nature, aimed at preventing the militarization of outer space. Likewise, a radical solution is proposed for the issue of antisatellite weapons, an issue that is being constantly emphasized by the Western states: namely, a total renunciation by the states of the creation of new antisatellite systems and, simultaneously, the liquidation of existing systems.

Reagan's extensive plans for transferring the arms race into space are known; they are justly called plans for a "star war." During the next 5 years the United States intends to spend $21 billion on these plans, which amount -- for the time being -- will finance the development of new space weapons. So far not even approximate estimates exist regarding the costs involved in the production and deployment of these weapons.

Edward Teller, one of the most significant and most ruthless scientific organizers of new armament programs in the United States, is pushing through the speediest and most extensive plans in this sphere, including Reagan's "defense shield" in outer space against the penetration of possible nuclear arms.

A number of other American scientists, as well as numerous representatives of public life in the United States and in many other Western countries, nevertheless warn: SHOULD REAGAN'S PLANS BE REALIZED, THE WORLD WILL LOSE ALL HOPE OF ELIMINATING THE ARMS RACE FROM ONE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENTS -- FROM OUTER SPACE. It is known that once the realization of new armament projects is begun, it is difficult to halt. It is, therefore, necessary to attempt this by every means. At the 38th UN Geenral Assembly session, THE APPROPRIATE RESOLUTION WAS VOTED FOR EVEN BY SOME OF AMERICA'S NATO ALLIES, WHEREAS THE UNITED STATES HAS REMAINED ISOLATED IN VOTING AGAINST THIS RESOLUTION. This provides the Geneva conference with certain possibilities to again strengthen pressure on the United States, so that concrete negotiations can take place.

A Nuclear War Would Be Mankind's Suicide

Lord Zuckerman, an outstanding British scientist, recently stressed that the formerly often quoted, so-called Clausewitz doctrine -- that war is the continuation of politics by other means -- has become nonsensical in the present nuclear age. Every sensible politician must be aware that a nulcear war will never be a continuation of any politics -- it will be a mutual suicide of nations. One could add to this that the nuclear armament unleashed by world imperialism is also an attempt to transfer arms into politics and to influence the world situation through them.

International relations are becoming increasingly dangerous as the feverish armament becomes increasingly uncontrollable. The attempts undertaken by American imperialism to disrupt the balance of forces can lead to the dangerous illusion that the first nuclear strike against selected military and political targets is possible and that it would deprive the adversary of the "heads" -- that is, both of the leadership in the political sphere, and of the most important means of retaliation in the military sphere; and also, as the theoreticians of the limited nuclear war believe, that one could win a nuclear war "with minimum losses." (For the United States, these "minimum losses" have been calculated at 50 million people.)

The nonsensical nature of these theories has been stated again and again. THERE IS NO TECHNICAL EXPERT IN THE ARMAMENT SPHERE WHO BELIEVES THAT ONE CAN FIND A DEFENSE AGAINST NUCLEAR WEAPONS regardless of whether they are used in the first or in the second, "retaliatory," strike. This is also why the issue of preventing the outbreak of a nuclear war is constantly present, as the most topical issue, in all disarmament negotiations, and thus also in the Conference on Disarmament.

Will the United States Hamper the Agreement

Also closely connected with this is the ISSUE OF BANNING NUCLEAR ARMS TESTS, which has become one of the most important issues in ultilateral disarmament negotiations. The delegates of socialist, nonaligned, and also many Western countries have already expressed this conviction at the last UN General Assembly and adopted a resolution urging the Geneva conference to intensively discuss the appropriate draft agreement. The countries of the socialist community submitted such a draft and added to it several times, according to the suggestions and objections of their negotiation partners. Sweden too, submitted this proposal, which was also complemented by a number of nonaligned countries. This year the main thing will be for the Geneva conference to truly begin the formulation of the agreement. It is still unclear whether the United States will continue to refuse to agree to the change of the mandate of the appropriate working group which, through the fault of the U.S. has to date been able to discuss only the abstract issues of control.

Within the framework of efforts to prevent the possibility of an outbreak of a nuclear war, great attention will have to be devoted to strengthening the system of nonproliferation of nuclear arms, in the sense of the appropriate treaty, which next year will hold its third evaluation conference on the treaty's fulfillment. Regardless of the fact that the preparatory committee of this conference will begin its work this year, this issue also cannot remain outside the interest of the Geneva conference.

ATTENTION WILL ALSO HAVE TO BE DEVOTED TO ENSURING THE SECURE DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR POWER FOR PEACEFUL USES, specifically for protecting nuclear power producing facilities against possible external attack. In the past, due to the pressure exerted by certain countries, these problems were discussed within the framework of negotiations on banning radioactive weapons. The result was stagnation in both spheres. The protection of the peaceful development of nuclear power is an important problem that deserves special attention in all further negotiations. The same applies to negotaitions on the ban on radioactive weapons; there a comprehensive proposal exists for an appropriate agreement. It would seem desirable to separate the two issues, thus enhancing the possibility of speedily reaching a positive conclusion to negotiations on these issues.

As regards the BAN ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS, which is another weighty issue on the agenda of the Committee for Disarmament, the socialist countries proceed from the fact that every necessary prerequisite exists for beginning preparation of the text of the appropriate agreement. The foundations in this respect would lie in the considerable number of documents stemming from the preceding bilateral Soviet-American negotiacions, as well as those submitted in the Geneva committee during the period of the last 2-3 years. The most comprehensive of these documents, is the 1982 Soviet proposal on the basic stipulations of the agreement on banning and liquidating chemical weapons.

The U.S. delegation, too, expressed its stand last year in an extensive document at the committee's session. In spite of its declaration that it is interested in an agreement, the U.S. delegation is constantly complicating the negotiations by submitting all kinds of nonessential suggestions [pripominky] and by blocking the preparation of the text of the agreement itself. The explanation for such a destructive course may be found in the United States, where last year the U.S. Congress approved the production of so-called binary chemical weapons. The Pentagon strategists expect great things of them, particularly in connection with their high efficiency and relatively simple storage. They are little interested in the fact that they will unleash a new armament round in the chemical weapons sphere with their new arms. Nevertheless, in this issue, too, there exists strong pressure, not only from the countries of the socialist community, but also from all nonaligned countries, to make the committee stop treading water and start moving.

The socialist countries will also emphasize the significant PROPOSAL OF THE WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES ON THE ELIMINATION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS FROM EUROPE, which was submitted on 10 Janyary 1984. The realization of this proposal would undoubtedly help the effort that is being exerted on a worldwide scale for speedily concluding a convention banning chemical weapons; this continues to be the final goal of the Warsaw Pact members, a goal they will strive to achieve at the Geneva conference.

They will also recall the further far reaching peace initiatives of the Warsaw Pact, adopted at the Prague session of its Political Consultative Committee last January, above all, THE PROPOSAL FOR THE WARSAW PACT AND NATO TO CONCLUDE A TREATY ON THE MUTUAL RENUNCIATION OF THE USE OF FORCE AND ON THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACEFUL RELATIONS.

The CSSR will proceed from its initiatives at the UN General Assembly sessions, particularly at the last, 38th, session which adopted the CSSR's draft resolutions on international cooperation for disarmament and on the role of international organizations in disarmament.

At its session this year the disarmament conference will present another phase of the battle waged by the forces of peace and progress, which are striving to achieve the adoption of conrete measures for halting the arms race against imperialism's endeavors to lead the negotiations into a blind alley, and in this way to continue undisturbed its realization of its plans to acquire military supremacy for ruling over the economic and human resources throughout the world for the benefit of capitalist exploitation.

SCINTEIA ON EXPECTATIONS AT GENEVA TALKS

AU071007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0909 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/2/1984 -- Devoting a commentary to the Geneva opening of the first part of this year's session of the "Conference on Disarmament" (the new name of the Disarmament Committee), on February 7 newspaper SCINTEIA points out that given the unprecedented tension existing in the international life and the severed Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, a very important role is incumbent on this session. In Romania's conception the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, just as the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, can play an important part in the endorsement of concrete measures for diminishing tension and passing to concrete steps towards disarmament both in our continent and throughout the world.

Of course, under the existing grave circumstances, just as President Nicolae Ceausescu showed on many occasions, it is most important to stop all siting of new American nuclear missiles in Western European countries and prevent bringing further such missiles in the continent and stockpiling those already brought in, while giving up the countermeasures announced by the USSR. This would contribute to generating conditions for a resumption of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva and for attainment of an agreement apt to result in a halt to the siting of the new missiles, reduction and destruction of the existing ones and liberation of the continent from all nuclear weapons.

In view of a continuous enhancement of the contribution the Conference on Disarmament makes to solving the primordial problem of our time-- halting the arms race and implementing disarmament -- all the states member in the conference, particularly those having nuclear weapons and other highly armed states, need to make sustained efforts to intensify the rate of negotiations, so that they may proceed in a constructive, well-wishing spirit, in order to reach, with no delay and postponements, substantial measures for arms limitation and disarmament. The final document of the first special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, the proposals made by many states at the second special session and during later negotiations on disarmament make, no doubt, an adequate base for such measures to be agreed upon.

According to the deeply humanistic and wide-embracing outlook of Socialist Romania and of President Nicolae Ceausescu, nuclear disarmament, the conclusion of specific accords conducive to a stop in the manufacture of nuclear weapons and to their gradual reduction until their complete elimination, the prohibition of nuclear weapons and the prevention of a nuclear war are major demands of our days. Falling within the same context, as a question to which a solution should have been found till now, is the conclusion of an international accord regarding security guarantees to the non-nuclear states. As Romania has repeatedly shown, this is a juridical obligation deriving from the provisions of the non-proliferation treaty which expressly stipulates that the nuclear-weapon state shall undertake that never and under no circumstance will they use like weapons or resort to the threat of their use and, generally, to the use of force against the countries which do not posses such weapons.

As is known, certain progress was made during the 1983 session of the Committee on Disarmament in the elaboration of a convention on the banning and scrapping of chemical weapons. It is all the more necessary that the current session should provide for the intensification of negotiations on the soonest possible finalization of a draft international convention on the banning and scrapping of chemical weapons as a step forward towards prohibiting the use of and eliminating all weapons of mass destruction. Action should be taken to the same effect for the finalization of a convention on the prohibition of the development and manufacture, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons conceived as part and parcel of the efforts streamlined towards achieving nuclear disarmament as well as towards reaching a comprehensive agreement on the prohibition of the development and use of new weapons or systems of weapons of mass destruction.

The seriousness of this situation does no longer allow of evasions, formal negotiations and procrastinations. The seriousness of this situation, when the fate of our planet is at stake, calls for concrete actions, deeds and measures. Under like circumstances everything possible should be done now more than ever before to channel them towards a constructive way so that this forum might not be turned into an arena of confrontations but be an opportunity for the resumption and intensification of dialogue with a view to solving the ardent questions of disarmament.

Profoundly attached to the cause of disarmament, Socialist Romania is determined, in keeping with President Nicolae Ceausescu's consistent stance, proposals and initatives of high responsibility for the fate of peace and human civilization, to fully contribute, alongside the other states of the world, to debating and negotiating tangible measures of disarmament so as to attain the peoples' major desiderata -- the elimination of nuclear threat, the ensurance of all nations' peaceful development and the building of a better and more just world free of weapons and wars.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CORRECTS ITEM ON 'GENEVA TALKS'

AU061156 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 1 Feb 84 pp 1-2

[Staff report signed "(FI)": "Second Week of the Stockholm Conference -- J. Wiejacz's Meeting in the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces"]

[Text] The 2d week of the working phase of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has begun. The fact that the military community is also greatly interested in the course of this conference is attested to by the meeting that Jozef Wiejacz, vice minister of foreign affairs, had with the cadres of the Main Political Administration and of the subordinate institutions on 31 January in Warsaw.

The meeting was attended by Colonel Professor Doctor Leslaw Wojtasik, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration and head of the Propaganda and Agitation Administration.

The subject of the meeting was the Stockholm conference -- the circumstances of its origin, the course of plenary debates, and the conclusions resulting from the talks to date. It is too early to evaluate the conference, J. Wiejacz said, but it is already possible to speak of some progress in relation to the talks in Madrid and Geneva. Above, all, the resumption of the Geneva negotiations was announced, despite the fact that a considerable divergence in views on the issues of disarmament and peace still exists between the powers. The Western government's attitude toward the issue of Poland has also become more realistic.

Despite these positive signs, J. Wiejacz stressed, the present policy of the Washington administration and the intensification of armaments by the United States make it impossible to expect a radical improvement in the international situation soon, because the NATO countries continue to seek to obtain military superiority over the socialist countries and to reject the position of the Warsaw Pact countries, which are for concluding an accord on refraining from the use of force and on setting up in Europe zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The U.S. press attempts, made on the initiative of the U.S. Government, to exploit the Stockholm conference in order to sow illusory hopes that the crisis in East-West relations will end, despite the deployment of new weapons of massive annihilation, have resulted in a fiasco. "The ministerial days of the conference" have shown that prospects for an accord are still very far away.

[Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish on 2 February, on page 2, in relation to the above report on the resumption of the Geneva talks, publishes the following item:

"An error was made in the report on the meeting of Jozef Wiejacz, vice minister of foreign affairs, at the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces. The sentence should read, of course: 'Above all, the resumption of the Vienna negotiations was announced, despite the fact that a considerable divergence in views on the issue of disarmament and peace still exists between the powers.' We offer sincere apologies for that error to Minister Wiejacz and readers.

["Signed: The Editorial Board."]

POLISH DELEGATE TO CDE CRITICIZES NATO

LD071159 Warsaw PAP in English 1018 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Stockholm 6 Feb -- Chief Canadian delegate to the Stockholm conference, Ambassador Delworth who first took the floor at today's plenary meeting, tried to give extensive justification of the NATO-formulated concept of the need to take measures connected with the so-called transparency and openness concerning defence structures in all the European states.

The Canadian voice was opposed by chief Polish standing delegate, Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski who spoke critically of the NATO's stance limiting the European confidence building measures to mere technically military undertakings related to the so-called openness of military actions taken in times of peace. The Polish delegate said this kind of approach finds justification neither in the present nor past European relations. Said Konarski:

"The origin of the present worsening of the international situation is not the 'secrecy' of actions of either of the sides, but the policy of the U.S. and the NATO states, which results in speeding up the arms race and efforts to gain military superiority. The confidence building measures have always reflected the state of the international relations, and the adoption of these measures in the seventies was an expression of the detente of those times.

"The most urgent task now is to take measures which would consolidate confidence and security, at the same time helping improve the international climate. A particularly vital instrument here would be an agreement on non-application of force" the Polish delegate said.

Much of his speech went also to the question of eliminating the threat of the nuclear war.

HUNGARIAN ENVOY ADDRESSES STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

AU061503 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 31 January 1984 pp 1, 3

[Text] Ambassador Istvan Varga, head of the Hungarian delegation, addressed the 30 January session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament, chaired by the head of the San Marino delegation. He noted that the for foreign ministers of the countries participating in the opening sessions of the conference, which started 2 weeks ago, have assessed the situation in Europe and outlined the political framework of the negotiations. Now, the Hungarian delegate stressed, when the tasks facing the conference and the different positions are being discussed, the main attention of the conference's activity -- keeping in mind the issues causing tension -- must be turned to a comprehensive approach to confidence and security building measures. These measures must be consistent with the initiatives to implement the renunciation of the use of force, and a ban on the first use of nuclear weapons. These measures must be in concert with proposals aimed at making Europe free of nuclear and chemical weapons and with requirements to strengthen security on our continent.

That such positive intentions of the participating countries have been included in the framework of a political agreement contributes to efforts at the negotiations to arrive at suitable proportions among the planned measures. In conclusion the Hungarian delegate expressed his hope that the constructive analysis of proposals submitted or due to be submitted to the conference will contribute to the progress of negotiations and to the elaboration of confidence and security building measures.

ROLE OF POLAND AT STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

AU061234 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jan 84 p 6

[Janusz Moszczenski report: "Stockholm -- After the First Stage"]

[Text] The first stage of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament lasted from 17 to 20 January. Ministerial talks were held on two levels. One of them, the official level and the one that is open to the press, consisted of daily plenary meetings. Delegations from 35 European and North American states took part in them. Main speeches were made by 34 foreign ministers from these countries.

Most of the attention was attracted by the speeches of the foreign ministers of the two key world powers, the USSR and the United States. A similar amount of great interest was shown in the meeting between Minister A. Gromyko and Secretary of State G. Schultz. The USSR and the United States had not spoken at such a high level for a long time. Although the 5-hour meeting was mainly devoted to an exchange of views on bilateral relations an on international topics, it has been recognized by political and press commentators as an event of great political importance.

It is this level of the conference that is characteristic of the first stage of the Stockholm forum. It has been a very hard-working stage. On average, each foreign minister held 12-15 meetings with his counterparts over 4 days.

Minister S. Olszowski met in Stockholm with the foreign ministers of 12 states (Denmark, France, Finland, Greece, Spain, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Canada, the FRG, Sweden, the Vatican, and Italy). It is worth stressing that many of these meetings took place at the initiative of the other side.

The exchange of views that took place between the Polish foreign minister and his counterparts covered both bilateral and international topics. The prospects for broadening political contacts and cultural and economic cooperation (with France, among other countries) were discussed. A range of speakers supported a departure from the sanctions policy because it does not serve East-West dialogue. They expressed concern and unease over the confrontation trend in U.S. policy and over the arms race.

During the talks with France and the FRG, preparations for meetings of joint economic commissions were touched upon. Political development trends took shape concerning relations with Finland, Spain, Canada, and Sweden, including the possibility of higher-level talks and consultations between Foreign Ministries.

The meeting with Archbishop A. Silvestrini, the Vatican representative, confirmed both sides' unified stance on stepping up dialogue concerning peace and disarmament. The pope's dedication to peace, the best expression of which was his sermon on World Peace Day in 1984, has confirmed the Vatican's activity for the sake of easing the tension in the world. The meeting with the foreign minister of Greece was fruitful. During his talk with Minister H.-D. Genscher, Minister S. Olszowski presented our stance on the deployment of U.S. missiles in the FRG. At the same time, he expressed readiness to develop relations with the FRG on the basis of the December 1970 treaty.

Generally speaking, one can say that greater openness toward Poland is appearing in the stances of some NATO countries. We do not know, of course, whether the verbal declarations will be followed by deeds.

Minister S. Olszowski's main speech in Stockholm contained Poland's basic stance on the topics of the conference. It has illustrated our country's energetic role in Stockholm, our country being one of the initiators of this type of conference. Poland's stance has been recognized in Stockholm as realistic, honest, and just, and also as being in accordance with the basic principle of finding solutions acceptable to the sides taking part.

What can one say right now about Poland's place in Stockholm?

First, our country has adopted a constructive and objective stance there.

Second, a further important step forward has been made toward Poland's regaining its rightful international position.

Third, the meetings during the conference have encouraged the development of relations with a series of countries, and thus to a further step away from the sanctions policy against our country.

This is without a doubt a positive set of results.

As the domestic situation in our country is becoming normal, Poland is regaining its place and meaning in international relations. this has been particularly visible in Stockholm. Unlike Madrid, no speech made during the ministerial session of the Stockholm conference has contained any references to the domestic situation in Poland. The so-called Polish issue has ceased to be one. Polish diplomacy has once again become a partner with whom contact is valuable and useful.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE TO ATHENS VIEWS BALKAN TALKS

AU062004 Rome ANSA in English 1915 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] (ANSA) — Bucharest, February 6 -- Romanian diplomacy is making an all out effort to see to it that summit talks between Balkan state and government leaders are held before the end of the year, Ambassador Romulus Neagu said today.

Neagu, the head of the Romanian Foreign Ministry's European Affairs Office, led his government's delegation at the recent round of expert-level talks in Athens, in mid-January. Consultations between Balkan governments will be resuming on February 13, Neagu disclosed, adding that the consultations will remain for the time being at the level of experts. The purpose of the consultations, he added, will be to set down the issues that will be discussed at the summit conference.

One positive upshot of the preparatory talks, the diplomat added, is that "not one single aspect of inter-Balkan cooperation is skipped over".

Once the experts have finished their consultations, the Balkan states' deputy foreign minister will have their turn, then the talks will move into the realm of the foreign ministers, the last rung of the ladder leading up to a full-fledged summit meeting.

The major and final objective of the summit will be that of sanctioning the determination of Balkan governments, and their respective populations, to turn this area of the world into a nuclear-free zone of peace, devoid of conventional weapons as well, and of foreign troops and military bases.

ZERI I POPULLIT ON 'THREAT' OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS

AU281446 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 28 Jan 84

["Conventional Weapons, Too, Are a Threat to the Peoples" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, January 28 [ATA] Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article, which says:

Rightfully, the world opinion has aroused and protests against the atomic weapons possessed by the imperialist superpowers and big powers. Albania has supported and will support this movement in the future too.

The wakening of the conscience of the masses of the people against the atomic weapons, against nuclear missiles and war is right. But the threat of mankind from an atomic war between the superpowers and their military blocs must not hide out the danger that the conventional weapons present for the peoples. Deliberately, the world opinion is not informed, "silence" is being kept and the great danger threatening mankind from the outbreak of a war with conventional weapons, is also being hidden. and this is to the benefit, this is in the interest of the main promoters of war, the United States of America and the Soviet Union.

All the wars, beginning with the Second World War until today, which have been staged and are being staged by the superpowers themselves or through third parties, have been made with conventional weapons. The conventional weapons were used in the American criminal agressions in Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Grenada, in the Soviet aggressions in Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan. Hundreds of thousands of innocent people are being killed and massacred with these weapons in Salvador, Angola, Namibia and Chad, everywhere where local wars are staged.

Efforts are made and are still being made to the possessors of the big arsenals of conventional weapons, the superpowers and their blocs, to make the conventional arms race a norm of the international life and to legalize it. The superpowers need the mystification of atomic weapons so that the people forget the conventonal ones.

The arming and the arms race with the most sophisticated conventional weapons had gained unprecedented proportions and has engulfed all the countries, except Albania. Many governments and states are being armed rapidly. Why is it made, why are they arming themselves? It is understandable that the weapons are produced, sold and bought to be used, to incite war, as it is happening in Lebanon, Nicaragua, Guatemala, in Afghanistan, in Iran-Iraq conflict, etc, where people are being killed with conventional weapons.

The imperialists draw colossal profits from the sophisticated conventional weapons. According only to the data published, the arms purchases within a year reached the figures of 4.5 billion dollars in the Middle East, 1 billion dollars in northern Africa, 887 million dollars in the Far East, 881 million dollars in Southeast Asia, 433 million dollars in South Africa, and 385 million dollars in Central America.

On the way of their arming with conventional weapons, many countries and peoples have entered into debts to great powers. In some cases, the arms traffikers sell these weapons at "low" prices, and they do this not for generosity, but because they are sure that the country which buys weapons remains dependent on them for spare parts and munition, for equipments and "instructors". The dependence on arms brings about the political and economic dependence. The arms' buyer gives the arms traffiker its seas and ports, the land and the military bases, facilities to its ports and missile launching sites.

Taking part in the arms trade are also such countries which are in heavy debts and on the brink of bankruptcy, like the so-called non-aligned Yugoslavia which through statements by its high-ranking officials boasts that during 1983 it increased the export of arms by 43.5 per cent as against 1982. To whom does Yugoslavia sell its weapons? Through their arms trade, Yugoslavia and other countries which sell weapons set a country at loggerheads with another and arm terrorist groups which act against the interests of the peoples. In spite of this, these arms traffikers do not refrain themselves from making demagogy on peace and the deatomization of the Balkans, and even from slandering that "Albania constitutes a danger to peace". But the world public opinion does not believe in these tales: it is aware that mankind and world peace are threatened precisely from those who arm themselves and draw profits from the blood of the peoples.

Albania, which resolutely opposes war and is for genuine peace and security, is against the atomic and conventional armament, it is for the destruction of all these weapons, be they atomic or conventional. When the Party of Labour of Albania forewarns that the present-day situation in the world is fraught with the danger of a general war and local wars, it bears in mind both the atomic and conventional weapons. When the Party of Labour of Albania stresses that the unbridled armament is a condition for the existence of imperialism and social imperialism, that the superpowers are sources of wars and aggressions, it does never forget the danger which comes both from the atomic armament and from the conventional one.

The ignoring of the danger posed by the conventional weapons may have grave consequences for the peoples. The war preparations made by the American imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists are based on the atomic weapons and the conventional ones as well. But the peoples who have experienced the horrors of the two world wars can easily imagine the consequences of a conflagration with conventional weapons. That is why the struggle against the imperialist war and for genuine peace cannot be understood without opposing the armament with conventional weapons too.

MLADENOV RECEIVES IRAQI PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU061858 Sofia BTA in English 1723 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 6 (BTA) -- Today Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Mr Petur Mladenov received a delegation of the Iraqi Parliament headed by Mr Baha' ad-Din Ahmad, the Parliament's deputy chairman.

The two parties to the talks expressed satisfaction with the development of Bulgaro-Iraqi relations in the spheres of politics, economy and culture. They affirmed Bulgaria and Iraq's readiness to make efforts to further widen their cooperation. Mr Petur Mladenov made the guests familiar with Bulgaria's foreign policy, one aimed at the consolidation of peace and security, at development of cooperation.

The Iraqi parliamentary delegation arrived on a six-day visit here today at the invitation of the National Assembly.

MLADENOV TO VISIT FINLAND FIRST HALF FEBRUARY

AU061626 Sofia BTA in English 1624 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 6 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Petur Mladenov is to pay an official visit to Finland in the first half of February this year at the invitation of Mr Paavo Vayrynen, Finland's minister of foreign affairs.

TRADE UNION COOPERATION PLANS WITH LIBYA

AU061900 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 6 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, and Mr Bashir Howayi Havedi [spelling as received], general secretary of the General Producers' Federation in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, signed a cooperation plan between the two trade unions for this year and the next. The document was signed after the talks held between the delegation of Libya's General Producers' Federation and a delegation of the Central Councils of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. During the talks it was marked with satisfaction that the cooperation between the workers and the trade unions of the two countries was developing along an ascending line and was contributing to the consolidation of the friendship between the Bulgarian and Libyan peoples.

During the talks concern was expressed over the deterioration of the international situation as result of the adventuristic militaristic policy of the USA and its NATO allies.

In discussing the situation in the Middle East the two delegations unequivocally emphasized that a just and permanent peace could be attained in the region only through the ultimate withdrawal of Israel from all the captured Arab territories and the materialization of the legitimate rights of the Arab People of Palestine including their right to self-determination and founding their own independent state.

The two TU delegations affirmed their unreserved solidarity with the struggle of the workers and peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, apartheid and Zionism, for peace, freedom, national independence and social progress.

YORDANOV MEETS, GREETS ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

AU061503 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Feb 84 p 4

[Text] Addis Ababa, 4 Feb (BTA) -- The Bulgarian party and government delegation headed by Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee of Culture, which is visiting Socialist Ethiopia, was received by Haile Mariam Mengistu, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE], and commander in chief of the Ethiopia Revolutionary Army.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation conveyed sincere greetings from Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, accompanied by best wishes for the Ethiopian people's well being.

A meeting at the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs was organized. Questions of cooperation between the two countries in the cultural sphere were discussed.

Georgi Yordanov and Yilma Girma, minister of culture, sports, and youth affairs, signed a plan on cultural and scientific cooperation for the 1985 period. The plan includes events devoted to the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria and to the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolutionary victory.

DYULGEROV-LED TU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ROMANIA

AU070803 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] On 7 February, at the invitation of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions, a delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions led by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, departed for the Socialist Republic of Romania on an official, friendly visit.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Georgi Evgeniev, deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, and by other responsible officials of the Trade Union Central Council. Gheorghe Cioara, Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

DPRK PROPOSAL FOR TRIPARTITE TALKS ENDORSED

AU031300 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Feb 84 p 5

[Vladimir Prodanov article: "Appeal for a Just Dialogue"]

[Text] The latest proposals presented by the DPRK Central People's Committee and the Permanent Council of the Supreme National Assembly are an expression of the DPRK's constant efforts to peacefully settle the situation in the Korean peninsula. They provide for tripartite talks among the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea, and will focus on the issue of replacing the armistice arrangements with a peace treaty and on a withdrawal of U.S. forces.

The present DPRK initiative is very timely, bearing in mind the acute exacerbation of tension in that area.

This exacerbation was above all created by the constant efforts of the United States to transform the peninsula into a militaristic site of force and confrontation as well as by its aggressive efforts throughout the Asian-Pacific area.

The situation in the Korean peninsula is also being complicated and becoming even more explosive because of the fact that South Korea is being transformed from a simple powder keg of the United States to an arsenal of modern nuclear missiles. There are reports that the Pentagon envisages deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles in that gigantic base as well as neutron weapons, which have been condemned by the European peoples. The U.S.-South Korean maneuvers that are held every year, and which more and more exceed the framework of routine exercises, suggest realistic preparations for launching an attack against the DPRK. This is also undoubtedly the nature of the "Team Spirit-84" maneuvers that began yesterday and in which 200,000 U.S. and South Korean troops are taking part. The maneuvers are expected to last over 2 months.

One of the points of the Washington-Seoul-Tokyo strategic triangle touches the Korean peninsula all the more so since the U.S. ruling circles consider the Korean peninsula as a region of "U.S. vital interests."

The DPRK is confident that the only way to establish lasting peace in that area and to achieve the peaceful unification of the country is constructive dialogue. In order to stimulate this, it proposes that a nonaggression pact between the North and the South be signed. By the force of such a declaration, the two countries would oblige themselves not to use any armed force against each other, to sharply reduce the strength of the armed forces, and to eliminate the state of a military confrontation. After fulfilling such conditions, the two countries could then begin negotiations between North and South Korea on the principles already coordinated.

This program shows that there is a possibility of overcoming the deadlock in resolving the Korean issue. First of all, however, it is necessary to stop the intensive rearmament of the southern part of the peninsula and to liquidate the Pentagon's huge military base. In order to strengthen confidence, it also is necessary to stop violating the existing armistice agreements and all the aggressive provocations against the DPRK.

The interest of the Korean people and the security of the peninsula and of the areas around it call for a constructive and peaceful solution of existing problems.

ZHIVKOV, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND MISHEV FUNERAL

AU061116 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Today the Bulgarian people part with Comrade Misho Mishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, outstanding figure of the Communist and workers movement in our country, courageous fighter against fascism and capitalism, active builder of socialist society, and Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Many working people from Sofia and from Misho Mishev's native region, as well as numerous employees from ministries and departments, officers and generals of the Bulgarian People's Army, gathered at the National Assembly Hall this morning to pay their last respects to a selfless Communist and revolutionary.

Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, as well as Comrades Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stanish Bonev, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, and Emil Khristov, as well as leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, stood on honorary guard at the funeral bier where Misho Mishev was laid in state.

After the ceremony at the National Assembly Hall, the funeral procession departed for the Sofia central cemetery, where the final funeral ceremony is scheduled to take place.

CPSU CC Sends Condolences

AU061612 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent the following message to the BCP Central Committee on the death of Misho Mishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee:

The CPSU Central Committee expresses profound condolences on the occasion of the death of Misho Mishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, an outstanding political, state, and public figure of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Since his early youth, Misho Mishev was indissolubly linked with the Bulgarian people's revolutionary struggles, and later, with the construction of socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We in the Soviet Union knew Comrade Misho Mishev as an ardent patriot of his motherland, as well as a sincere friend of our country.

Together with you, we are filled with deep sorrow at this great loss. The bright memory of Comrade Misho Mishev will always be preserved in our hearts.

LEADERS APPEARANCES REPORTED 29 JAN-4 FEB

AU042050 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 29 January to 4 February, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses).

Dimitur Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of internal affairs, attended the accountability-election conference of the party okrug organization in Veliko Turnovo (1000 GMT 30 January).

Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy minister of the Council of Ministers, attended the opening of a technical exhibition in Sofia (1830 GMT 30 January).

Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a conference dealing with the training of tourist cadres held in Burgas (1830 GMT 30 January). Andrey Lukanov is also reported to have attended the accountability-election conference of the city party organization in Burgas (1830 GMT 31 January).

Kiril Zarev, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended the accountability-election conference of the Levski District party organization in Sofia (1830 GMT 1 February).

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of energy and raw material resources, together with Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, attended a Burgas Okrug BCP conference in Burgas (1830 GMT 1 February).

Yordan Yotov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, attended a celebration in Sofia devoted to the 20th anniversary of the Lyudmila Zhivkova Institute for Balkan Studies (1830 GMT 1 February).

FARMS FULFILL 1983 FOODSTUFF OBLIGATIONS

AU061509 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 6 (BTA) -- Thanks to the measures taken, despite the adverse climatic conditions and natural calamities, in 1983, too, the population has been supplied with the necessary foodstuffs and Bulgaria's farm output export obligations to the socialist countries have been fulfilled.

In comparison with 1982, the following extra quantities were produced last year: 17.5 thousand [metric] tons of meat, 114 million litres of milk and 122 million eggs. The average milk-yield per cow reached 3,446 litres, and in some countries it went beyond 4,000 litres. The average laying capacity of a hen is 209 eggs.

There have also been produced more than 100 thousand tons of fruit as against 1982, mainly plums, apples, peaches, pears and cherries. An increase was registered in the production of rice, silage maize and other crops.

For the last three years of the eighth five-year period (1981-1985) as an aggregate, the average farm output volume has marked a ten percent increase as compared to the seventh five-year period, the net output 14 percent and the profit 60 percent. Grain production rocketed up by 16.3 percent, meat production by 9.2 percent and milk by more than 10 percent.

The organizational structure of agriculture has been improved. The agro-industrial complexes switched over to a two-link managerial system through elimination of the intermediate link -- the local branch farms. The 8,850 brigades existing in 1983 were replaced by 3,560 brigades of a new type based on the fuller application of the economic factors. 55 percent of the brigade crews are specialized. The administrative and managerial apparatus in the agro-industrial complexes was cut down by 22 percent and the majority of the specialists went over to work in the brigades.

These data were reported by Mr Aleksandur Petkov, the chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Complex, in a speech before the national meeting on the national Land and Fertility Day.

MORE THAN 900 SIGN LETTER AGAINST USSR MISSILES

AU062053 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 2040 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Prague -- More than 900 CSSR citizens, in a letter to the regime, have protested the stationing of Soviet nuclear missiles on Czechoslovak territory. The signers of the letter are basically also against the deployment of such weapons anywhere in the world. There is no evidence that the initiative for this action came from the Charter 77 civil rights movement.

BILAK, DKP'S MIES HOLD TALKS IN PRAGUE

LD032102 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today Herbert Mies, chairman of the DKP, who is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

They exchanged opinions on the current international situation and topical issues of the international communist and workers' movement. They resolutely condemned the aggressive policy of imperialist circles headed by the United States and expressed full support for the peace proposals of the USSR and other socialist countries, which are aimed at a constructive solution of current international problems.

They informed each other about the situation in Czechoslovakia and the FRG and highly praised the cooperation between the two fraternal parties, which is developing on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

BILAK, PALESTINIAN FRONT OFFICIAL HOLD TALKS

LD062232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today a delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] led by General Secretary Nayif Hawatimah, which is now visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CSSR National Front Central Committee.

In a cordial conversation, the two representatives exchanged views on current international issues, particularly developments in the Near East and the situation in the Palestinian movement. Nayif Hawatimah acquainted Vasil Bilak with the DFLP's positions on current developments in the Near East and the Front's efforts -- in cooperation with other progressive organizations and movements of the Arab world -- to strengthen the unity of the Palestinian resistance movement and to achieve a just solution of the Near East crisis. The two representatives resolutely condemned the aggressive policy and plans of the United States and Israel in the Near East aimed against the Palestinian people and all progressive, democratic, and patriotic forces of the Arab people and which are part of the strategic goals of international imperialism, Zionism, and racism aimed at robbing nations of their independence and sovereignty.

The two representatives rejected the Camp David agreements and the Reagan plan aimed against the vital interests of the Arab nations. They expressed their full support for convening a broad international conference with the participation of all parties involved, including the PLO and the USSR, which is a realistic prerequisite for resolving the Near East situation.

ANNIVERSARY OF IRANIAN REVOLUTION VIEWED

LD071202 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 6 Feb 84

[From the "24 Hours in the World" program]

[Text] This month marks the fifth anniversary of the triumph of the people's armed uprising in Iran, which deposed the shah's despotic regime and resulted in tens of thousands of American advisors having to leave the country. The revolution in Iran was an important event in international life in recent years. It was basically an anti-imperialist revolution, although both the local and foreign reaction, as they have been from the beginning, are equally striving to alter this aspect of it. During the past 5 years, many events have taken place in Iran bearing witness to how peculiar, contradictory, and complicated the developments in that country are.

The first stage was marked by this anti-imperialist orientation of the Iranian revolution, which expressed the desire of the people's masses to strengthen the truly national independence and free themselves from the domination of imperialist powers, above all from the United States. As observers stress, the political revolution in Iran has not grown into a social revolution. The country's religious political leadership justifies the unresolved social problems and the economic difficulties that the country is experiencing -- inflation, high prices, and the decline in living standards of the overwhelming majority of the working people -- with the war against Iraq, which has lasted more than 3 years.

As numerous Arab newspapers write, the fact that the trend toward the expansion of various contacts with Western states has been increasingly apparent in the foreign policy pursued by Iran's conservative circles is symptomatic. The WASHINGTON POST, for instance, reported that the participants in the meeting of leading representatives of seven Western powers, which took place in Williamsburg last summer, welcomed Iran's proposal to improve its relations with the West. According to a report carried by the American journal MIDDLE EAST REPORT, the United States purchased crude oil from Iran during the first 9 months of last year worth $768 million, which is more than double the amount purchased in 1982. U.S. exports to Iran have grown by 80 percent, and the Western press has also written about deliveries of American arms to Iran via third countries.

These and other facts indicate -- and the Western press confirms this quite frankly -- that the capitalist countries are endeavoring not only to maintain their positions, but to pave the way to once again tie the country to the world capitalist system and to influence the political line of its government.

The direct consequence of the reactionary wing consolidating its positions within Iran's ruling circles has been the unleashing of an anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign, visibly encouraged from abroad. This campaign has been accompanied by a concentrated attack against patriotic, leftwing and democratic forces, which are actively defending the anti-imperialist features of the Iranian revolution.

At the beginning of last year, leading representatives and activists of one of the oldest Iranian political parties, the Tudeh Party of Iran, were arrested in Iran. It is a known fact that the Tudeh Party made a great many sacrifices in the struggle against the monarchist regime. After the regime was deposed, it operated legally, openly declaring its willingness to cooperate with the Islamic clergy in an effort to counter imperialism and strengthen national independence. This line had nothing in common with any conspiracy and machinations against the regime. The Tehran prosecutor described the arrested members and supporters of the Tudeh Party as terrorist.

According to the foreign press, it would be very difficult indeed to invent a more outrageous fabrication. The party has always rejected terrorist methods and has called on the Iranian masses to be vigilant and ready to defend the revolution.

INTERVIEW WITH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER URBAN

LD052054 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Interview with Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban conducted by "editor" Martin Svehla; date and place not specified -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Svehla] Last year the foreign trade sector fulfilled its plan, or increased the volume of exports to the socialist states. But let us pause at the fact that it also increased the volume of exports to nonsocialist countries, for the sector had failed to fulfill the plan in this regard for a number of years. What had to be done, Comrade Minister, to bring this situation about?

[Urban] I would say in reply that difficulties on the capitalist foreign markets have not really changed in any appreciable way; they are persisting. The market is sluggish in terms of demand for goods, and the same applies to investment activities. So far as the measures we had to take are concerned, I would say that there were three basic things which helped us somewhat last year: In the first place, certain foreign trade enterprises succeeded in finding new markets. Second, I would say that in order to bring this about, we had to select modified commercial forms. And third -- and the credit for this must go to our manufacturing sector -- a certain segment of manufacturing enterprises began to conduct themselves somewhat differently, they began to adapt themselves to foreign requirements. I do not want to generate too much optimism by this reply, for I think that the bulk of the work is still ahead of us, but nonetheless this is a positive achievement on which we ought to build further.

[Svehla] Comrade Minister, you have said that you found new markets but these are in the developing countries, among which are such states as Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina, that is, states which rank among the world's most indebted. Are they advantageous trading partners?

[Urban] Well, there are many developing countries in the world; we all know that. It would be a great mistake, today, when the developing countries are facing difficulties, to break off all trade negotiations with them. I would put it this way: the developing countries are mostly rich in raw materials, and we, that is Czechoslovakia, after all need raw materials and we shall be needing them also in 10 years' time. Second, these countries, when the situation permits them to do so, will be making investments in industry and agriculture; they will be purchasing new equipment, new machinery; they will be building new factories. And we, that is Czechoslovakia, have earned our living for many long years in this way. This is why it is essential for us to maintain continuous contacts with the developing countries; prudent and rational ones, but above all to have a long-term view in mind.

[Svehla] Did this long-term view not cost us something this year, last year?

[Urban] Look, each long-term business involves certain costs for a businessman or an enterpreneur. The issue is to ensure that these costs are reasonable, that they are costs which will be returned to us many times over in the future.

TRADE INCREASE WITH NONSOCIALIST STATES OUTLINED

LD031832 Prague CTK in English 1329 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Prague -- The 1983 trade between Czechoslovakia and non-Socialist countries increased by some 2 per cent as compared with 1982 and the stagnation of the last few years has been overcome.

Among the capitalist countries, Czechoslovakia's biggest trade partners are the Federal Republic of Germany and Austria. Last year, trade increased with Sweden, Italy, France, Spain, Canada, Britain and the Netherlands. In proportion to exports also Czechoslovak imports increased, especially from France, Italy, Norway, Switzerland and Sweden. This year, Czechoslovak efforts with focus on Finland and Greece since the 1983 trade exchange with these traditional partners declined.

Trade with developing countries had similar development. An increase was apparent in exchanges with Syria, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Libya, Iran, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. Czechoslovak imports from Pakistan, Egypt, Turkey, Ethiopia and other countries increased and this year higher possibilities are expected in trade with, for example, India, Algeria, Tunisia, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico.

WOMEN'S UNION DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR USSR

LD061235 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women left for the USSR today for an official friendship visit at the invitation of the Committee of Soviet Women. The delegation is led by Marie Kabrhelova, the Union's chairman and member of the secretariat of the CPSZ Central Committee.

TELEVISION PHONE-IN ON CONSUMER PROTECTION

LD032354 [Editorial Report] Prague Television Service in Slovak at 1645 GMT on 3 February broadcasts a 40-minute program from Kosice entitled "Open Platform", a phone-in program on consumer protection and honesty in stores. The presenter begins by saying the program was created because viewers' letters and reactions to television reports dealing with honesty in shops have shown that this is a "burning problem in the life of our society." Viewers have asked, the presenter says, why it is that we still encounter examples of the consumer public being "robbed," and what is being done by the relevant authorities. The panel dealing with viewers' questions consists of a representative of the Slovak Trade Ministry and three East Slovak regional trade officials.

The presenter says in May, 1983, the Slovak trade minister issued a directive designed to protect consumers not only against dishonesty, but also to ensure the adequate flow of goods in the required range to shops. However, he says, this was not the first instance of consumer protection measures, because in 1974 a similar directive had already been issued. In that year, the frequency of the infringement of consumers rights amounted to 33 percent, gradually declining year by year, amounting in 1981 to 26.3 percent, slightly increasing in 1982 to 28.2 percent, and declining again in 1983.

The presenter goes on to say that for consumer protection, district national committees have set up consumer councils to supervise the state distribution network. In villages they are called inspection committees, and monitor the activities of consumer cooperatives. There are 930 members of the consumer councils in East Slovakia.

Various unnamed viewers then phone in questions concerning defective goods, claims of faulty goods under the terms of guarantees, quality control of foodstuffs and durables, hygiene in shops, weights and measures control, price enforcement in newly set up open markets and in market halls, complaint procedures, and about the shelf-life of certain foodstuffs.

One viewer complains about a faulty electric boiler he bought, and is told that every second such boiler is defective. In addition to having to pay the maintenance man, the viewer says, he had to take the faulty boiler back. He is told that such goods are checked by the manufacturing enterprise and that the distribution network checks on average only between 22 and 25 percent of these goods on receipt.

Another viewer asks about hygienic checks on ice cream and is told that despite checks, some hygienically defective ice cream and other foodstuffs still get through the system. Another viewer complains that although the prices of services have gone up, their quality has not improved. Another says that some shop or restaurant employees are reluctant to provide a "book of requests and complaints" as required by law, and is told that there is a strict procedure to be followed regarding complaints. Another points at the different standards of quality control used by enterprises themselves and those used by state quality inspectors. A viewer asks about the authorities' reaction to anonymous complaints. The presenter says the East Slovak Regional State Trade Inspection has found that the number of complaints is increasing. In 1983, he says, out of 450 complaints, 108 were justified and 118 partially justified. Over 55 percent of these complaints -- 248 -- were anonymous, 122 of those were either fully or partially justified. Complaints were dealt with within 30 days.

An official of the East Slovak Zdroj enterprise then describes the internal checks carried out within the enterprise, which has 1,015 shops in the East Slovak region with retail trade turn over of over Kcs 4 billion. In 1983, 8,000 checks were carried out, discovering 1,089 instances of overcharging which totaled Kcs 371 [as heard]. Some 323 purchases did not go through the till, and the rate of overcharging amounted to 13.6 percent. The penalty for such individual failings are comparatively high: For each Kcs overcharged, the penalty is Kcs 320 deducted from the wages or salary of those found guilty.

The program ends with the note that the most effective force to prevent these things from happening are the consumers themselves.

BRIEFS

WATER SHORTAGE -- South Bohemia is currently experiencing acute water supply problems. Due to lack of precipitation last year, many sources of nondrinking water in the region are drying out. In Tabor District, for example, 20 of the district's 27 agricultural cooperatives must use tank trucks to supply water to their stables. In Ceske Budejovice District, 25 percent of all agricultural enterprises suffer from a shortage of water. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jan 84 p 2 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO IRELAND -- Miroslav Houstecky new Czechoslovak ambassador to Ireland, resident in London, today in Dublin presented his credentials to Irish President Patrick John Hillery. In their brief statements, the Irish president and the Czechoslovak ambassador expressed the conviction that the good relations between Ireland and Czechoslovakia will continue successfully to develop in the interest of the nations of the two countries and the strengthening of peace in Europe. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 2 Feb 84 LD]

HONECKER CONGRATULATES CUBAN CERAMICS WORKERS

LD311857 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1656 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Havana, 31 Jan (ADN) -- In a letter to workers in the "Second Congress" ceramic works on the Cuban Isle or Youth, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, expressed his great joy over the fact that production in this plant, which is so important for the Cuban economy, has developed in the best possible way in 1983. In the letter published in Havana, Erich Honecker stressed that there is great admiration in the GDR for the fact that the work force is strengthening the socialist fatherland with good labor results and, at the same time, preparing to defend revolutionary achievements at all times.

The 1,000 workers want to achieve the highest quality mark for their production by 1986. The ceramics works, built according to GDR design and at which specialists from Sonneberg, Colditz, and Kahla are in charge of assembling the GDR machines and equipment, was inaugurated in 1980.

MITTAG, PZPR'S BARCIKOWSKI DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD061424 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Talks on further expanding economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and Poland were held today in Berlin by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Politburo. Both sides in the talk praised the concrete and constructive results which have been achieved in the most varied areas in realizing the agreements reached between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

With this, good prerequisites have been created for continuing this positive development in 1984 also. Guenter Mittag explained the economic strategy of the SED, which makes both the growing effectiveness of the entire national economy as well as the continuation of the agreed social policy possible. A special role in speeding up scientific-technological progress in played by the combines of the nationally owned industry. The growth in the GDR's performance, achieved in complicated international conditions, gives new strength to the continuation of the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy and to making the necessary contribution to the preservation of peace.

Further on Talks

LD061642 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Feb (ADN) -- The GDR and Poland have achieved concrete and constructive results in cooperation in the most varying field.

This was noted by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on Monday in Berlin at an exchange of views and experiences on the economic policies of both parties.

Kazimierz Barcikowski spoke of the results of economic development in the Polish People's Republic. He emphasized that the PZPR succeeded in achieving a steady increase in industrial production in 1983 which caused the process of national economic stabilizatior to make good progress. With this, good preconditions have been created for coming a good deal closer to again achieving full-strength performance in the economic and scientific-technological field in 1984.

The Polish guest held further talks on Monday with Herbert Weiz, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of science and technology, as well as with Helmut Koziolek, member of the Central Committee and director of the Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management of the SED Central Committee.

KROLIKOWSKI, POLISH OFFICIAL VIEW SOCIAL CONTROL

DW271139 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, had a friendly meeting today with Tadeusz Hupalowski, chairman of the Supreme Control Chamber of the Polish People's Republic. The interlocutors expressed their satisfaction with the increasingly intensifying exchange of views and experiences between the two countries, which developed, above all, as a result of the visit to the People's Republic of Poland by a party and state delegation of the GDR headed by Erich Honecker.

Tadeusz Hupalowski stressed that the experiences in the GDR with the activities of the Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate greatly benefit the further development of social control in the People's Republic of Poland.

The friendly meeting was attended by Minister Dr Albert Stief, chairman of the Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate.

MUECKENBERGER ADDRESSES SOVIET AMITY GROUP

LD022301 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] In Berlin today, the German-Soviet Friendship Society's central executive is discussing the organization's activity in strengthening the socialist fatherland and in securing peace in the GDR's 35th year.

Society President Erich Mueckenberger spoke about the situation brought about by the stationing of new U.S. missiles in West Europe, and underlined the need to deflect the danger of mankind's self-destruction. At this time, the SED Central Committee Politburo member said, the Friendship Society will use its specific means and opportunities to promote the policies of the Soviet Union and its work of world significance.

Presidium member Dr Klaus Kurz said in the main report that the most important concern of society is to win over all citizens of the republic as active fighters for friendship with the USSR. He made clear the advantages of specialization and cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union in the economy -- the central stage for the class conflict.

RESULTS OF HONECKER-TRUDEAU TALKS EXAMINED

LD031222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0315 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Berlin, 3 Feb (ADN) -- Today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND carries the following editorial on the results of the recent talks between Erich Honecker and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau under the headline "Frank Dialogue and Constructive Action":

"The meeting between Erich Honecker and Pierre Elliot Trudeau and the visit to the GDR by the Canadian prime minister are evoking a strong international response.

"The mere fact that the leading statesmen of a Warsaw Pact country and a NATO state met in Berlin in the present aggravated and alarming world political situation deserves great attention. Above all, however, it is the results of this dialogue that attracted great world attention for good reason: Despite everything that separates them, Erich Honecker and Pierre Trudeau found a common language in the most important and most urgent matters concerning all peoples. It turned out that in important aspects of the vital questions of mankind, they hold corresponding or similar views.

The Canadian prime minister used his visit to the GDR to develop his concepts on the reduction of international tensions, the intensification of the East-West political dialogue in the interests of mutual trust, and the halting of the arms race in the talks with his host. He called mainly for negotiations by the five nuclear powers on the global limitation of their nuclear arims, the consistent implementation of the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, and an agreement banning antisatellite weapons systems in space. Erich Honecker described Pierre Trudeau's peace initiative as a useful contribution to reducing tensions and to improving the international situation. The GDR, he said, attaches great importance to the initiative and supports it with common or parallel steps.

With the Soviet Union and its allies, the GDR is firmly determined to do its unmost to banish the danger of war and to open the door to peace, Erich Honecker stressed during the talks in the State Council building. In connection with his explanation of the peace policy of our republic, he referred to the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states in Prague and Moscow, which remain valid and which offer a realistic alternative to the policy of confrontation. If they were put into practive, then important steps would be taken toward normalization of the international situation, he said. The GDR is prepared for immediate negotiations on signing a treaty on mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO states.

The constructive dialogue in Berlin testifies to the determination of both sides to make every effort to preserve peace. It demonstrates their readiness to examine all initiatives which lead to reducing tensions and to creating greater trust. The GDR, Erich Honecker stressed, will include without prejudice in the negotiations every idea, every proposal by the other side that helps avert the danger of nuclear war, strengthen peace, liberate Europe and the world from nuclear weapons, and aid arms reducation and disarmament. The two statesmen were in agreement in calling for agreements on a complete ban on all nuclear weapons tests in space in order to lessen the danger of war and to consolidate international security.

During the two rounds of talks and also at the evening together in the Unter den Linden Palace, the talk frequently turned to the Helsinki conference. The two statesmen, who signed the Final Act there for the GDR and Canada in 1975, are in agreement that the years of detente were helpful both for world stability and for mutually useful cooperation between the states and people.

Erich Honecker noted that the call to eliminate the result of World War II and the postwar period as laid down in the Helsinki Final Act was a unrealistic as it was dangerous. The return to the path of detente, the continuation of the process begun in Helsinki, is an important element for improving the international situation. The statesmen welcomed the start of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. They expressed the hope that this important international forum will be brisk and successful.

Erich Honecker and Pierre-Elliot Trudeau met personally then in Helsinki for the first time. It was there with a handshake that they sealed their agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the GDR and Canada. Now, barely a decade later, they have been able to draw up a positive balance sheet. They combined this with the declaration of their will to expand mutual cooperation. The talks during the visit by the Canadian prime minister have provided important impulses for this.

The people of the GDR have followed the meeting between Erich Honecker and Pierre-Elliot Trudeau with lively interest. Their openminded idalogue, the good results of their consultations, their determination announced in Berlin to act in a constructive spirit to improve the international situation and to banish the danger of war, all correspond completely with the basic concerns of our people and the policy of the GDR, which is directed toward safeguarding peace and the well-being of all citizens.

CORRECTION TO HONECKER WELCOME FOR TRUDEAU

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Officials at Trudeau Arrival, Departure Named," and subheaded "Welcoming at Airport," published in the 2 February Eastern European DAILY REPORT on page E 1.

Please change the subslug to read...[Werner Micke report]...(correcting name)

Paragraph four, line two should read...Robert Fowler, departmental minister of foreign affairs in the Privy Council...(correcting title)

FDGB CHAIRMAN TISCH RECEIVES FRG TU OFFICIALS

AU062137 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4/5 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [3 February] Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive, received for talks a delegation of the Main Executive of the Chemical, Paper, and Ceramics Industrial Workers Trade Union of the German Trade Union Federation [DGB] under the leadership of its chairman, Hermann Rappe. During the exchange of views, the interlocutors expressed their deep concern over the dangerously exacerbated international situation and pointed out the need and determination to contribute with the means of trade unions to preserving and securing peace. This is in keeping with the fundamental concern of representing trade union interests.

The two sides agreed that concluding a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between the states of the Warsaw Pact and of NATO would help to restore a climate of confidence. Eliminating armaments at the same time would release extensive means which could be used in the working people's interest to solve urgent economic, social, and cultural problems.

Harry Tisch briefed the guests on the multifaceted tasks of the trade unions in the GDR in further fashioning the developed socialist society. In doing so, he pointed out how the trade unions, by organizing the socialist competition, are influencing the dynamic development of the national economy and the fashioning of working and living conditions.

Hermann Rappe explained the position of the Main Executive of the Chemical, Paper, and Ceramics Industry Workers Trade Union in the DGB on key issues of trade union policy in the FRG. He particularly dealt with trade union activities and measures for curbing unemployment in the FRG.

The interlocutors appreciated the usefulness of the dialogue between trade unions of different orientation and international affiliation. Edith Weber, member of the Presidium of the Federal Executive of the FDGB and chairman of the Central Executive of the Chemical, Glass, and Ceramics Industry Workers Trade Union, participated in the talks which took place in an openminded and businesslike atmosphere despite different views concerning basic issues of the international situation.

The DGB delegation comprises Eva Scharnewski and Heinz Vosshenrich, members of the Main Executive of the Chemical, Paper, and Ceramics Industry Workers Trade Union in the DGB, as well as Presidium Secretary Ewald Berg.

HOFFMANN STRESSES NEED FOR MILITARY BALANCE

LD031836 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1406 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 3 Feb (ADN) -- The new situation that has arisen through the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe makes high demands on all who regard the preservation of peace as their most important task. This was stressed by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR defense minister, at a military-political forum in Berlin today which was attended by leading officials of the FDJ, including Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council.

The worldwide class conflict between socialism and imperialism, between the forces of peace and of war, Hoffmann said, are being increasingly characterized and influenced by two main trends: One involves the growing political and economic strength of socialism, whose weight is growing in the peace struggle and whose authority is strengthening in the world, and the other trend is expressed in the aggressive effort of NATO, with the United States at the head and through its confrontation policy, through a fresh round of the arms race and through buildup of its missile potential in Europe, to alter the approximate military-strategic balance in its favor and to force socialism politically, economically, and militarily to its knees and to destroy it.

These plans of the most aggressive imperialist circles are doomed to failure, Hoffmann said. The Soviet Union and the socialist states allied with it possess all the necessary capabilities and means to prevent the forces of war from acquiring unilateral advantages and destroying the approximate military-strategic balance. It has been and will remain the peace mission of the socialist armed forces that are fraternally allied with the Soviet Army, as long as danger threatens from the imperialist system, to develop and maintain the defense capability of socialism in such a way that the adversary can see no chance of success for his military adventure against socialism and thus refrain from it.

In this context, Hoffmann praised the achievements of the younger generation in the FDJ peace drive. An expression of their love of and loyalty to the socialist homeland is also found in the fact that many young people have voluntarily decided to serve longer in the armed forces or to take up a military career.

Following his speech, Army Gen Hoffmann replied to questions from FDJ officials on the SED's military policy.

THATCHER VISIT, RELATIONS WITH UK VIEWED

AU061343 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 Feb 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Visit to Budapest"]

[Text] A British prime minister arrived in our country yesterday for the first time in the history of Hungary and Great Britain. This puts the visit in a fairly bright spotlight in the international press, although, as an antecedent to it, Budapest was able to welcome two foreign secretaries of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in recent years.

Articles and on-the-spot reports devoted to our country's life have proliferated in the British press lately. Although we do not agree with some of the views, conclusions, terms, or adjectives included in them, because, of course, we judge what is happening in our country differently, we are pleased to note an aspiration for correctness and lack of prejudice in most of the writings. The attention directed toward us by newspapers may further what we continuously strive for: expanding relations and putting them on increasingly firmer foundations. British public opinion and economic experts may conclude from these writings that their government views Hungary with trust.

Madame Margaret Thatcher's visit will create an additional opportunity for the dialogue between our governments, which can be termed traditional by now, to continue and to be raised to a higher level.

Essentially, our interstate relations are devoid of problems, and one can regard as mutual the endeavor to preserve the achievements of bilateral cooperation attained to date and, indeed, to further develop them, if possible, in all areas of economic, scientific-technical, and cultural life. This may best serve the goal that is being regarded, it is to be hoped, as a mutual one by the two countries despite the fact that their social systems are fundamentally different and they belong to different military and economic organizations, for, to be sure, we are a part of the same community: GATT, in a narrower sense, and Europe and the United Nations, in a broader one. And, in the broadest sense, we are a part of mankind, whose universally recognized common interest is a peaceful existence and survival. Therefore, we must jointly find a path for a return to detente and the limitation of armaments -- primarily nuclear armaments. Our future is peaceful coexistence and its important element is the enhancement of trust.

This may be promoted by the visit that begins today of the British prime minister and the top-level personal exchange of views, for which the visit presents a good opportunity.

PPR DEPUTY PREMIER DISCUSSES RESULTS OF VISIT

AU061619 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 Feb 84 p 6

[Grzegorz Lubczyk report: "We Can Produce More With Hungary"]

[Text] Budapest, 1 February -- Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Janusz Obodowski visited Hungary beginning 31 January at the invitation of Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier of the Hungarian People's Republic. The chief of the Polish delegation and Jerzy Zielinski, the PPR ambassador in Budapest, were received by Gyorgy Lazar, the Hungarian premier. Before his departure from Budapest, Deputy Chairman Obodowski said in a statement for ZYCIE WARSZAWY:

The basic aim of our visit to Hungary was to fix the terms and means of implementing the decisions made during the last meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Hungarian leader Janos Kadar. The Warsaw talks between the delegations in October 1983 were a starting point and, at the same time, an incentive for the preparation of long-term Polish-Hungarian economic cooperation. The joint draft of this program, whose details will be agreed on at the end of February, concern the future of relations between Poland and Hungary as a whole.

Much attention was devoted to the new issues that emerged in addition to the cooperation that has taken place so far between the two economies. I am referring here to the preparations that are being made in our country to start the production of buses with Hungarian chassis, as well as of the extension of our cooperation in the production of small Fiats by using parts manufactured in Hungary. Both partners are interested in cooperating in this field, and have decided to appoint a special working group to do some comprehensive research into this and present proposals on its possible implementation.

There is a similar situation in the field of cooperation in the electronics industry. Among other things, we have made a start in the production of color television sets during the past 2 years. However, the possibilities of complementing one another in materials or technological appliances is considerably greater.

We used the same guiding principle in our talks on cooperation between our chemical industries. We have deemed it advisable to extend the period of our agreements on specialized production. We are not discontinuing our mutual deliveries of chemical fibers, pharmaceuticals, and tires. We will undoubtedly look into the possibility of trading and cooperating in plant protection agents manufactured in Poland and Hungary.

Both we and our Hungarian negotiators are aware of the fact that the future fast growth of bilateral trade depends on extending our fields of specialization and increasing our cooperation. The industries of Poland and Hungary are alluring partners for one another. I believe that together with Hungary, we can produce more finished goods of mutual benefit.

I would like to add that the difficult years of 1980-81 did not halt Polish-Hungarian trade. Our bilateral economic relations confirm the effective way in which Poland has adapted to confining its cooperation to socialist countries and by so doing, to reducing our economic dependence on the politics of the capitalist states. In summing up 1983, it appears that Polish-Hungarian trade grew by 18 percent over 1982, while our mutual goods turnover amounted to R950 million, and there is a chance that we will exceed the R1 billion mark this year.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH MONGOLIA BEGIN IN BUDAPEST

LD061859 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Hungarian-Mongolian economic talks have started in Budapest. First Deputy Chairman Tumenbayaryn Ragchaa has arrived in our country to take part in the session of the economic and scientific-technological intergovernmental committee of the two countries. Together with Deputy Premier Janos Borbandi, they will bring the two countries' economic plans into accord and to pay special attention to industrial and foreign trade cooperation.

PROGRESS OF SMALL-SCALE VENTURES VIEWED

LD011145 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 1 (MTI) -- Last year over 20,000 small-scale ventures, set up since 1982, increased the variety of goods and services, improved the utilization of company resources, and created competition on the taxi and software market. The ventures, which have a total workforce of 150,000, form an integral part of the economy.

Today there is less anxiety about the damage of 'economic liberation' to socialist property relations as 98 per cent of all production means remain socialist property and a mere three per cent of the total workforce participate in small-scale ventures, which in the main, belong to a company. The annual production value of the small-scale enterprises is a little over one per cent of the national income.

The 9,000 economic partnerships, 80 percent of which are in the state-run industry, either continue company production after regular hours or work under a cooperation agreement. It is considered the 80,000 members of such partnerships make use of untapped production capacities and improve public supply.

A frequent objection is that members earn twice or three times more than ordinary employees, but a counter-argument runs that the extra income reflects an actual difference in output. Despite continued debates, no considerable change is expected in regulations.

The 4,500 economic partnerships formed over the past two years by individuals have a total workforce of 20,000 and the maximum number of staff set for one unit is 30. There are more than 1,100 partnerships in organization and advisory services, and industrial units in metal goods production and repair, machine industrial research and development, and in the light industry. Small-scale ventures also include swimming courses for children organized by physical education instructors.

There are 250 small-scale cooperatives in industry and servicing. The Afit Trust for car repair and spare part supply and the national company, Gelka, for the repair of telecommunications goods, have broken up into 150 companies, and an additional 6,500 small-scale ventures have been formed within industrial and agricultural cooperatives and work independently on a contractual basis.

BANKS INVITE INVESTMENT IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

LD021814 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] The National Bank and the Central Exchange and Credit Bank are issuing bonds this month for apartments to be built in Kiskunhalas and Kiskunfelegyhaza. The interest-bearing bonds can be purchased in branches of the National Bank. Miklos Martin-Kovacs gives further information:

The essence is that the contractor does not have enough capital, but that there is a demand for apartments. Bonds provide the solution. In Kiskunhalas, 44 apartments are to be built, and in Kiskunfelegyhaza, 36 apartments are to be built within one block by obtaining part of the investment from bonds.

There are two different suggestions: first, that the person who invests in the one-quarter, one-third or perhaps one-half of the expected price of the apartments will secure the right to purchase. In addition, the investor will receive 7 percent interest on his investment until the building is completed.

The other type of bond pays 10 percent interest, and the full amount will be repaid eventually.

Construction deadline is October next year. As far as responsibility is concerned, here is a novelty: If construction is not completed on time, the company [as heard] will pay extra interest to the owners of the bonds.

And some additional information: The buildings will be constructed by traditional methods, the price of apartments will be 12,000 forints a square meter. The buildings will comprise studio apartments and apartments larger than 100 square meters, including a doctor's surgery. Garages will be built on the lower levels.

The issue of bonds is not really too big a risk for the construction industry enterprise, because they are asking for a respectable share of the selling price in advance.

It would be more risky if construction began without all the apartments being subscribed by buyers. The experiment is interesting perhaps, because it attempts to start the whole process from scratch, and it tries to find a solution to a problem whereas it is often easier to find excuses by referring to lack of capital, lack of productive capacity, and other things.

So, after the gas bond, the telephone bond and others, the home bond has now appeared on the market. The only thing that is important now is that there should be enough buyers for them.

CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL ISSUES HELD

LD051335 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 4 Feb 84

[From "168 Hours" program]

[Summary] "At the beginning of the week in Salgotarjan [town in northern Hungary], the most burning questions of Hungarian industry, among other things, were discussed at the national conference of young economists. Lack of competitiveness, inefficiency, and the absence of an economic force that would compel enterprises to achieve greater efficiency were featured. Here is Gyorgy Ney's report. Though less than 10 minutes long, whereas the conference lasted 2 days, my colleague chose those parts from the contributions at the conference considered important. Hence, his report entitled 'For Example':

[Ney] "Adam Juhasz, state secretary for the Ministry of Industry, heard at another meeting from an enterprise director. Here is his brief report.

[Begin Juhasz recording] "Exports (?were down) to a third (?of that planned); domestic production would, in the best of circumstances, stay at (?1983) levels, and there were problems with this and that, but he [presumably the enterprise director] had one cheerful note. What was this cheerful note? That profits were also increasing. Well, it may cheer somebody, but it does not cheer me. I must say that it offended me greatly that when everything at an enterprise is getting worse, profits should be on the increase -- and this was indeed the case. Well, the explanation was, of course, that they left no stone unturned and utilized all resources. Well, how could there be so many resources when it just could not be true, since they simply raised prices? [end recording]

[Ney] "The conditions of the participants in the race, the producers -- in other words, the competitors in the race -- are not identical. The state secretary finds this unreasonable:

[Begin Juhasz recording] "In my opinion, anyone who is carrying on a trade, whether it is a small plant, a large plant, a cooperative, or a state enterprise, should operate under an identical set of regulations and price systems. This would be the fair way. I cannot recognize any logic, nor can I accept that there is any, in regulations differing according to the type of enterprise. All the more so because another very serious problem logically results from this. The industrial labor force declines by an average of 25-39,000 each year, and there is no guarantee whatever that the labor force will move where it can work with higher productivity. On the contrary, the labor force is moving into workplaces of lower productivity, but that offer better pay or provide more comfortable working conditions. [end recording]

[Ney] "When some workers leave those remaining hardly use the machines there. The number of shifts is declining to almost critical levels.

[Begin Juhasz recording] "The average number of shifts in the machine industry in Budapest, for example, is 1.1 percent. There is not one country in the world, apart from ours -- and we really cannot -- that could afford this. The machine capacity utilization index [gepkihaszneltsag mutatoja] in relation to calendar time [naptarideoalap] is 54.5 percent in industry as a whole. In other words, machines are used about half of the calendar working time. In machine industry, in particular, this same index is 40.3 percent. [end recording]

[Ney] "Background industry and auxiliary workshops:

[Begin Juhasz recording] "There has been a report on television in which the auxiliary workshop of a reputable cooperative was shown carrying out background industrial activities. They produced plumbing appliances on hand-controlled lathes. The man who can produce this on a hand-operated lathe must be a good turner. His place should not be there, for these should be produced on automatic machines. If we believe that in this auxiliary workshop, this turner, however wonderful he may be, produces up-to-date goods with the 19th century lathe shown on the program in an efficient, productive manner and that we can solve the problem of background industry in this way, then we are making an enormous mistakes. This is the completely wrong road. This simply leads to goods produced at an unacceptable level of productivity and above an acceptable cost level. This is a result of a shortage [of plumbing appliances]. Where these plumbing appliances should be produced -- plants or factories do exist for the production of these appliances -- there is simply no labor force. The worker probably works in this auxiliary work shop at a third of productivity, in the best of circumstances, but for twice as high a wage. Well, if this is the solution to this problem, then I know nothing about either industry or economics. [end recording]

[Ney] "What are the obstacles to increasing Hungarian exports to Western Europe? Peter Balazs, head of the Hungarian mission in Brussels, lists these:

[Begin Balazs recording] "The obstructions are threefold. Exports depend on the ups and downs of the market, are limited by trade policy issues, and are hindered by production factors. [end recording]

[Ney] On trade policy obstructions:

[Begin Balazs recording] It is this where we have to establish our rights. The means for this are very simple, Controls must be lifted, liberalization must be effected and, where economically justified -- as in the case of steel, textiles, or some agricultural goods -- well, we have always said that if the problem is only an economic one, we can negotiate in that.

"For a small country, the best protection against protectionism is to be a disciplined supplier. If it undertakes obligations, it gains rights in return and fulfills obligations in a precise manner. It is possible to discuss this with us. In other words, if it is said that the French brush industry is in danger because we export brushes there and it would be a good thing if we would not export too many brushes, then an agreement can be reached on the basis of mutual interest. Pork products, salami, Hungarian sausages, vegetables and fruit, paprika, honey, rabbit, and wine can be sold there." [end recording]

[Ney] Goods that we cannot sell due to our own fault?

[Begin Balazs recording] The majority of these are consumer goods. Ballpoint pens will not work, chemical products contain impurities, pullovers are knitted from the wrong thread so that they crease -- we had to bring those back -- the ironing of clothes is inadequate and linings are patchy, goods too tightly packed reached their destination too crumpled, 2 metric tons of rabbits and a shipment of salami was unsuitable for consumption, and a large part of an apple delivery was rotten. It also happens that the product can be good, as in the case of refrigerators, but there is not enough of the product, or news about a product arouses interest but it has not even been produced yet. In particular, light industry and mass-produced exports are too expensive. [end recording]

[Ney] "On our agricultural export prospects for 1984, Laszlo Papocsi, deputy minister of agriculture and food, comments:

[Begin Papocsi recording] "Trends in world market prices continue to be unfavorable. In regard to future prices, a price decline can be expected even at the beginning of this year as well. In the case of agricultural exports, this will result in a loss of about $70-80 million. [end recording]

[Ney] "Machines, equipment, parts, but where from?

[Begin Papocsi recording] "We need to import 2.8 billion forints worth of machines from the West at the very least. A little less than 1 billion is possible in 1984. With the exception of perhaps one or two machine producers, there is neither the right size production series or the conditions for their development. In relation to these, I am not optimistic about the rapid development of domestic machine production, particularly from the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR, whose machines -- many of them -- meet international standards. A machine worth $50,000 is obstructed by the inability to have it packaged [as heard]." In the case of frozen pork cuts exported to the United States, because of bad freezing techniques, goods had to be sold at a 30 percent loss. [end recording]

[Ney] An honest question, and an honest answer.

[Begin Papocsi recording] "Is not the agricultural administration afraid that at this level of development, production will decline? Let me say that, yes, we are afraid. We are unequivocally afraid. We are looking for possibilities. There is the intensive cereal development program, which is supposed to ensure the production of 15 million metric tons of cereals, with partial World Bank assistance, financing. We can give small injections. For example, we have created the agricultural innovation association which began its operation with a capital of 300 million forints. I think that its research and development work should receive more help and assistance."

SARLOS OPENS AGRICULTURE BOOK MONTH IN VARPALOTA

LD031611 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo and deputy premier, opened the Month of Agricultural Books in Varpalota this morning. Gyula Horvath reports:

At the opening ceremony, Istvan Sarlos said, among other things:

[Begin recording] It is fortuitous for Hungary that our agriculture has several sectors; there are products that cannot be produced by state farms or cooperatives, but can be produced by household farms or private plots. Thus the country dares to accept several sectors. Some still question which sector is socialist and which one is not. Let me answer that everything that has developed in our country is in accordance with the needs of the people, functions in accordance with our basic laws, is nonexploitive and approves socialist aims. Everything of this nature has to be seen as an activity having socialist character. There is no point in debating whether or not something is socialist. The question for debate is whether the given form satisfies the demand expressed by the owner or by the people he supplies. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW SMALL BANK FOUNDED -- With a capital stock of 300 million forints, the National Council of Industrial Cooperatives and the State Development Bank have founded, under the name Industrial Cooperative Development Partnership, a new small bank. It will primarily fund technological developments of industrial cooperatives and investments connected with them. It will lend money at interest for innovations and participate in ventures by providing capital in exchange for dividents. The new financial institute will also act as guarantor for credits raised at other banks. [Summary] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Feb 84 p 4 AU]

POLISH MINISTER ARRIVES -- At the invitation of Kalman Abraham, minister of construction and urban development, Stanislaw Kukuryka, Polish minister of construction and building materials, arrived in Budapest on 1 February. They will discuss last year's results and this year's tasks of the two countries' building industries and means for further developing bilateral relations. The Polish minister will also study private dwelling construction in Hungary. [Summary] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Feb 84 p 5 AU]

KISZ DELEGATION VISITS SFRY -- A KISZ delegation led by Gorgy Fejti, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, which visited the SFRY at the invitation of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation has returned from Belgrade. The delegation had talks with a delegation led by Goran Radman, president of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation. Gyorgy Fejti was received by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. [Summary] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Jan 84 p 9 AU]

UNHRC USED BY U.S. IN ANTI-POLISH CAMPAIGN

LD061028 Warsaw PAP in English 0715 GMT 6 Feb 84

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] Warsaw Feb 6 -- In connection with the 40th session of the UN Human Rights Commission [UNHRC] opening in Geneva on February 6, TRYBUNA LUDU said.

"Since 1982 the U.S. has been using the commission's forum for an anti-Polish campaign. At the 38th and 39th sessions of the commission, the U.S. forced through anti-Polish resolutions which were a glaring interference into the internal affairs of our country. These documents are illegal and void but politically highly detrimental.

"It can be expected that at the 40th session the U.S. will continue its anti-Polish activeness, though the situation in our country has been systematically consolidating since the lifting of martial law and the process of normalization has been progressing steadily. Let us voice the belief that these efforts will remain isolated. The U.S. must also take into account the universal condemnation of its military aggression against Grenada. It met with indignation of the world public opinion.

"Polish society will follow the 40th session of the Human Rights Commission with great attention and involvement the more so that it is taking place in complicated and tense international relations, which gives a special dimension to its work.

"The U.S. striving to exploit the Human Rights Commission as a platform for political and ideological struggle between the East and the West meets with increasing criticism worldwide," the Polish paper observed.

PAPAL NUNCIO ARRIVES IN WARSAW 6 FEBRUARY

LD061554 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Feb (PAP) -- Archbishop Luigi Poggi, papal nuncio with special responsibilities and head of the department for permanent working contacts between the Holy See and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in Warsaw on 6 February.

UN'S PEREZ DE CUELLAR TO VISIT 'THIS MONTH'

LD061030 Warsaw PAP in English 0700 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw 5 Feb. -- In the second half of this month U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar will pay an official visit to Poland at the invitation of Poland's Government.

'TRANSCRIPT' OF URBAN'S 24 JAN PRESS CONFERENCE

AU061350 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Jan 84 p 5

[["Transcript" of the press conference given for foreign journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw on 24 January]

[Excerpts] A press conference with foreign journalists was held at the INTERPRESS Center on 24 January.

Below we publish a transcript of the conference, which was introduced as follows by Minister Jerzy Urban, the press spokesman of the government:

I would like to point to various incorrect reports carried by the Western press. I know that you, ladies and gentlemen, are not interested in my denial, but I will make it. I have in mind various lies. I will also comment on some reports. For example, REUTER has reported that "Reagan's move indicated that his administration had received guarantees that Poland abandoned the plan to put the leading dissidents on trial," and so on. This illustrates the rather widespread speculations in the Western press. Such speculations are undisguised nonsense. I have declared many times on behalf of the government that we accept no political conditions. I can add that we do not even consider any political conditions presented by the U.S. Administration or by the governments of some other NATO countries.

AFP continues to publish a great deal of false information. Monsieur Castex writes: "Recently the Polish authorities ordered the headmasters of primary and secondary schools to draw up lists of all the pupils who can be counted among the so-called fringe [margines]. These orders, which, as well informed sources in Warsaw state, have been explained away by the need to combat social pathology, have been addressed to headmasters of schools by the services of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The orders instruct headmasters to draw up detailed lists of all pupils suspected of belonging to the groups on the fringe, such as the hippies, punks, fascistoids, or drug addicts. The Ministry of Internal Affairs stipulates that the lists should not only include the names of pupils, but also the dates and places of their birth and some other details. Observers believe that, although the motives for combating social pathology are reasonable, such orders have been without precedent since Stalinist times in Poland and are part of the measures of repression that have already been taken against the pupil and student communities that are the bastions of Solidarity. The black lists of professors and students whom the regime evaluates as undesirable on account of their political views have already been introduced at universities." And so on and so forth. In a word, AFP claims in a wicked way that the security service has ordered that lists of children who are politically disloyal should be drawn up. This is idiocy and lies.

I have long wondered about the origins of these lies and I have found out. The whole thing boils down to a dishonest exploitation of events that have nothing to do with politics. I would very much like the AFP representative to accept from me a copy of a statistical questionaaire that the Ministry of Internal Affairs continues to distribute. The simple fact is that this questionnaire contains the statistics -- these statistics have been compiled by the school authorities since 1977 -- on children who are socially maladjusted. This includes vagrancy, thefts in schools, and so on, and so forth. In a word, these statistics concern issues that have nothing to do with politics, but that seek to register certain phenomena of upbringing in order to enable schools to program their educational activities. The statistics do not contain any names of pupils. They contain only numerical data. The reverse of the questionnaire carries the instruction on how to complete it and what kind of young people should be regarded as socially maladjusted or pathologically endangered. The questionnaire contains nothing about any political attitudes. I would also like to ask you not to refer to the school that is named on the questionnaire I am going to give to you. It is unfortunate that the copy of the questionnaire I have lists the data of the pupils of a specific school. This data is subject to statistical secrecy. I tried to obliterate the name of the school in the car bringing me to this conference, but I botched my attempt.

The same AFP writes that many documents on the Grzegorz Przemyk case disappeared after the prosecutor's office in Warsaw was broken into. These same very well informed sources claim that the prosecutor's office has stated that an entire series of documents, including those on the Przemyk case -- I cite AFP -- "have been very seriously damaged by gushing water as a result of burst water pipes." This is all lies.

The prosecutor's office has been broken into, indeed, but the burglary took place when Przemyk's documents were no longer there. At that time they were already deposited in the voivodship prosecutor's office -- in another building, in which no burglary has taken place. There has been no attempt to damage these documents. They are in perfect shape. No water pipes have burst and no water has been spilled. The simple fact is that selected facts have been so aligned as to create the impression that we indulge in some mad swindles and to suggest that all that is taking place in some gangster country.

I want to publicly protest all such methods of aligning arbitrary facts in order to cook up political theses that come back to Poland as revelations beamed by Radio Free Europe, which in this case refers to AFP as a competent and serious source and thus gives credibility to absurd rumors and idiocies. I make a public demand that all those lies should be put right.

AFP has reported that the prosecutor in Krakow has initiated proceedings against Andrzej Rozmarynowicz, who is a lawyer. I was asked about that at my previous conference and I replied that I did not know anything about that case and about that name. Now I know about both of them. Yes, proceedings are in progress, Attorney Rozmarynowicz has complained against the investigating organs, and that is why proceedings are in progress as the law demands. This means that the situation is the reverse of what it was alleged to be. There are no proceedings against Rozmarynowicz. The only thing that has happened in this connection is that Attorney Rozmarynowicz has not been accepted as a defending counsel by the military court trying a case because he is not included in the list of military defending counsels. This is all about Rozmarynowicz.

I want to point out that all that was reported by AFP on the same day. Please note this intensification of nonsense and falsifications that are aimed at creating a desired atmosphere around Poland as a country in which a mafia of gangsters is supposed to rule.

As for Monsieur Margueritte's report that Attorney Bednarkiewicz is the only case of arrest in connection with Przemyk's death I can tell you that this report is incorrect. One, Attorney Bednarkiewicz was not arrested in connection with the Przemyk case as I have already explained and, two, it is not true that no arrests have been made in connection with Przemyk's death. Two persons from among the accused have been arrested.

Monsieur Brugman from TRIBUNE DE GENEVE -- This paper is not represented here, it has no correspondent in Poland -- has written a great deal about the attempts "to obscure the Przemyk case" and has asserted that this obscuring began with the dismissal of an honest woman prosecutor who is alleged to have asked to be dismissed because she did not want to participate in the "obscuring." This is also untrue. No one has asked to be dismissed from the prosecutor's office as a token of protest. This is again cooking the facts. After the case had been taken over by the voivodship prosecutor's office, one of the prosecutors from the regional prosecutor's office who had previously dealt with the Przemyk case, but was no longer dealing with it at the time in question, gave up his job in the prosecutor's office for financial reasons.

Maria Goc, Radio Polonia: Minister, what is your opinion of the statement made on 12 January by the Congress of the American Polonia on American Restrictions?

Urban: It was a very aggressive and offensive statement. I am convinced that it does not mirror the views of most Polish Americans, because they want to tighten relations with Poland. They want contacts, travel, and a meaningful knowledge about Poland. They do not want relations with Poland, such as betoken a kind of door slamming. The statement in question contains various strange formulations. For example, the Polonia Congress states that "it is expected that the living standards in Poland will drop 10-20 percent in 1984." This is a complete untruth. We do not expect a drop in living standards in Poland. We hope that these standards will increase this year. Further, the congress asserts that those in power in Poland for the past 40 years continue to ruin the economy. This is an embarrassing statement because people of Polish origins should know that 40 years ago the Polish economy was in complete ruins caused by occupation and war. In addition, that ruined economy was at a very low level; that is, the prewar economy, which was at a very low level, was ruined. That means that that which is now the Polish economy is precisely that which the Polish people have built during People's Poland.

The Congress of the American Polonia, which is kind enough to call the Polish Government a "junta," has made a false statement that we falsely blame the West for the breakdown of the Polish economy. This is also untrue. We do not trace the reasons for our crises to the results of the restrictions in question, which took place in the concluding phase of our crisis. Nor is it true that, as the congress has asserted, these restrictions are wholly harmless. This assertion is at odds with the congress' previous statements that supported the restrictions because they would harm Poland. All in all I can say that political passions are not a good reason to make statements about Poland.

Brian Forbes, REUTER: What do you think about the meeting between Cardinal Glemp and Lech Walesa so soon after the contacts between the pope and General Jaruzelski?

Urban: If there had been a meeting between Cardinal Glemp and Lech Walesa, it would have been no case for the government spokesman to deal with. The thing is that I know nothing of such a meeting having been held. What I know is the Western press' various sensational reports from Gdansk that allegedly a political discussion was held in the center of the Gdansk cathedral or, as I assume, among the crowd gathered there to mark Bishop Kaczmarek's jubilee. I also know about the sensational reports about thousands and thousands of people who were alleged to have left the cathedral for another church. The simple fact is that I -- as a reader of those reports -- must conclude on the principle of logic and of knowledge that the authors of such reports use the vehicle of fantasy in their work.

Terence Ray, ABC news: The first report that Polish television would show "The Day After" appeared before Christmas. Later on various other communiques were issued on this subject. Now we have learned that the movie will at last be shown this week. Can you tell us why there have been so many postponements of and so many changes in the date of screening?

Urban: There has been no date for screening other than that announced by television, but there have been speculations in the Western press to the effect that Poland did not want to buy "The Day After," that it did not want to screen it, that it would screen it, that it would not screen it, and so on and so forth.

The truth is that our television made efforts to buy that movie at the beginning of December 1983 and was motivated by the wish to show the movie to the Polish viewers as soon as possible. As I have already reported, there were certain difficulties with the purchase of that movie and the negotiations took a long time. As soon as the movie had been bought the television programming management set the day for screening. It was a date just like any other date. I think that no matter what date had been set, questions would have been asked here why the screening was so late or why so early or why on that very day.

Christopher Bobinski, THE FINANCIAL TIMES: Could you tell us about the reasons for screening that movie? Why money was spent on a relatively new movie? Does Polish television envisage a discussion of that movie or a statement by the defense minister of the PPR?

Urban: The reason for screening the movie was the Polish people's interest in the issues of war and peace. This interest is a result of the aggravating international situation and the growing danger resulting from the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. I have seen the movie and I can add that I assume that the artistic value of that movie was not a motive for screening it, but this is my private view. Insofar as I know the plans of Polish television, a discussion about the movie will be held, but I do not know who has been invited. The names will certainly be announced by television if the persons have already been invited. This is certainly not an editorial secret.

Brian Forbes: Do you have anything to add to Minister Olszowski's statement yesterday that some Western countries would now seek to relax the restrictions against Poland?

Urban: This is an assumption based on some talks Minister Olszowski had in Stockholm.

PRESIDIUM DEBATES ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD061945 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] The Government Presidium has acquainted itself with an assessment of the market situation, particularly in the foodstuffs trade. It recommended stepping up checks on the quality of market goods, prices, and methods of serving customers.

The Government Presidium also assessed the results of the visit by a Polish Government delegation, led by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, to the Soviet Union in January this year. The purpose of the visit was to consolidate economic cooperation and especially to broaden the forms and scope of direct contacts between enterprises of both states. The delegation also acquainted itself with the effects of the experiment, being carried out in the Soviet Union, in managing the economy.

The Government Presidium recommended the dissemination of the positive experiences gained in the course of direct cooperation between Polish and Soviet enterprises and particularly in the brigade system of work, automation of production processes and construction and use of industrial robots. It was decided to increase, as the need arises, the number of enterprises that will be able to maintain this type of contact.

The Government Presidium approved a draft Council of Ministers' resolution on the continued construction of some metallurgical plants in Poland. These investment projects, halted in 1980, will be implemented thanks to credit obtained from the Soviet Union. The completion of these construction projects will enable an improvement in the fuel and energy and the materials economy.

SEJM TO CONVENE 13 FEB; AGENDA PREVIEWED

LD061925 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the next, 47th, meeting of the Sejm on 13 February. The extraordinary Sejm commission will present the draft of the constitutional law on the extension of the Sejm's term of office at that meeting. The agenda will include: the draft law on electoral regulations for people's councils; the government report on the current problems of Polish foreign policy; the draft Sejm resolution concerning the Supreme Soviet resolution on the international situation; a report by the constitutional responsibility commission on a deputies' motion concerning bringing to constitutional responsibility [as heard] and the motion on the election of prosecutors. The deputies will also examine the draft resolution on the closing of the Sejm session.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON PZPR CONTROL COMMISSION REPORT

AU061311 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jan 84 pp 1-2

[Anna Pawlowska report]

[Excerpts] On 30 January, the 12th plenary session of the Central Party Control Commission [CKKP] took place, with the participation of representatives from voivodship party control commissions. It was devoted to a report by the CKKP Presidium on the participation of control commissions in the accountability-election campaign. This report is to be read at the National PZPR conference. The talks were chaired by CKKP Chairman Jerzy Urbanski.

The draft report on the CKKP's activity since the ninth congress outlines the main tasks that have been performed during this period, namely, the completion of investigations into the violation of ethics principles by some party members, which were started before the ninth congress (these investigations were completed in 1982 and made public), the encouragement of ideological and political self-determination by party members after the fourth and seventh Central Committee plenums and opposition toward defeatist attitudes and opposition toward mismanagement, waste, and neglect of professional duties in line with the country's stabilization.

Further on, the report discusses the CKKP's educational and preventive activity. During this period CKKP tribunals examined 946 cases. They decreed permission to remain in the party or expulsion from the party with respect to 213 persons, imposed penalties on 177 persons, and cleared 37 party members of accusations.

The CKKP approved of the "Report on Activity Since the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress," obligating the Presidium to include remarks that had been made on the report and come out with a final version of the document.

TRYBUNA LUDU PREDICTS FURTHER PRICE RISES

LD231524 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw 23 Jan -- The party newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU today said that the food price rises to go into effect hence should have been twice as high. The daily's economic editor told readers they should expect similar periodic price rises in the future, if the farm production cost trends do not change.

The food price rise, wrote the newspaper "should have amounted not to (average) 10, but to nearly 20 percent. It is only then that it would fully square the consequences of the increased farm produce procurement costs. Moreover it should have taken effect half a year ago, when the government raised its farm produce purchase prices. The only reason for the delayed introduction of higher retail food prices, and for the scale of the rise being lower than it follows from a cool economic calculation, was the care to check a further decline in the population's real incomes, with particular regard to those worst off."

On the future cost trends TRYBUNA LUDU said: "If there are countries, also in our immediate, European neighbourhood, which have managed to keep the (agricultural production) cost rises down to a few percent a year, there is no good reason why Poland should be an exception. Poland is also capable of limiting price rises to a few percent a year without seeking artificial administrative measures and with the principle of prices-costs proportions being observed."

But there is one condition, according to the newspaper: "The technology on which the agriculture must depend for higher productivity, must be a factor improving, not detracting from the profitability of agricultural production."

PZPR LEADERS ADDRESS ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCE

AU061727 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 30 January on page 4 carries four reports presenting the speeches of Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary (700 words); Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary (400 words); Henryk Bednarski, PZPR Central Committee secretary (500 words); and Waldemar Swirgon, PZPR Central Committee secretary (1,500 words); delivered at the Krakow, Poznan, Walbrzych, and Chelm Voivodship PZPR Accountability-Election conferences respectively, on 28 January.

The report on Barcikowski's speech begins by saying that he defends the achievements of "the Polish left wing and of our 40-year history, which is underestimated and even scorned." He continues by saying that "a proof of the normalization process will surely be the elections to the people's councils." He appeals for the most personable candidates to be nominated -- party and nonparty members alike. "The most important matter now is to nominate as councillors the best party members, the best nonparty members, political party representatives, and the best members of signatory organizations to the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth." With reference to economic issues, K. Barcikowski is reported to have said that, "we cannot afford to make new investments in the near future. We are still under the influence of the old, excessively developed investment program, which was, after all, a crisis forming [kryzysogenny] one." Party people must have an understanding of investment savings, and inflation must be halted. "We are faced with a period of modest living, the length of which will depend on our work," he said and concluded that "capable people should be advanced to party positions more boldly and their development should be accelerated. A party position must not be a sinecure [synekura] -- but rather a chance."

The report on Porebski's speech notes that the Poznan conference mapped out three important lines of party work and expands on them in his speech. The first is "measures to further consolidate the ideological and political unity of the party." This concerns trade unions "which, if they really want to take part in the process of management, must represent the majority of the work force at their plants."

The second line is "concern for the better education of the youth, which cannot be the sole domain of youth organizations," while the third line of work is "to obtain greater activeness of the sociopolitical organizations operating in Poland, as well as the struggle for the economical goal in the broadest sense of the word." Porebski concluded his speech by congratulating the Poznan party organization on its work.

The report on Bednarski's speech begins by praising the "climate that prevails in the Walbrzych party organization." There must be an all-out recruitment of young people to support the party and implement its tasks: "We need a united effort by schools, youth unions, cultural institutions, and social organizations." He says that the forum and the subject of the political battle is the assessment of the past 40 years of the PPR. "It is on the grounds of our 40 years that the opponent builds a false "crisis ridden" history of the PPR as a country of poverty, wasted opportunities, and constant collapses. No one must need help us in pointing out our defeats and difficulties -- for we do not hide them." He is then reported to have described the material, social, and cultural achievements of this period. He scorns "revanchists" in the FRG and "the German issues," and concludes in the report by saying that "this 40th anniversary must be a well-exploited occasion to disseminate a true picture of these years, especially in the minds of the younger generation."

The report on Swirgon's speech begins by congratulating the Chelm party organization's gradual success and revival, as well as the way it has "overcome the trend that was present not so long ago in our public affairs and that one could call 'naive socialism.'" He later admits that, "at the end of the seventies there was a reversal of the dialectic materialism principle so that instead of quantity [ilosc] becoming quality [jakosc] it became 'any old quality' ['byle-jakosc'] because of the neglect in the party's ideological and educational work." He defends the party's recent achievements, but also admits that in this 4th year since "the August events," despite the improvement of the economic situation, "some people still have a hard life, and some families feel sharply the drop in their standard of living." He continues by saying: "I come from the rural areas, from these parts, and I know well that the rural areas of Chelm Voivodship still have not found a solution to many of their needs." Swirgon is reported to have praised recent legislation that will come into effect, despite the "continuing political conflict" and the economic reform "whose first positive results we can already see." Poland did not become a "billiard ball that was supposed to shatter the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact and create a war similar to that in Lebanon and Northern Ireland." He says the August workers' protest was a justified one and is also reported to conclude that party members "can and should influence other people's attitudes and consciousness, particularly that of young people, who are in danger of getting lost in the jungle of sociopolitical problems because of the shortcomings of the present system."

BAKA INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC REFORM RESULTS

AU061705 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jan 84 pp 2-3

[Interview with Wladyslaw Baka, government Presidium member and government plenipotentiary for economic reform affairs, by PAP reporter Slawomir Popowski: "The Third Year of the Reform"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Baka: We have commenced the third year of the reform. There is no doubt that its results are positive. A full assessment will be contained in a report on the implementation and results of the reform in 1983 on which work has already started. The report will be published in accordance with accepted rules. However, I can already say that 1983 has confirmed that the reform mechanisms are proving themselves in practice.

The national income has increased for the first time in 4 years. The processing industry has been stimulated; it has increased its production by over 7 percent. At the same time, productivity in industry has reached its 1979 level, in other words the highest level since the war. Of course, this has not made up for the losses incurred by shorter working hours and reduced manpower. That is why industrial output in 1983 was 10 percent below the 1979 level. Nobody believed 4 years ago that we would have an excess of exports to the capitalist countries over imports from them to the tune of almost $1 billion. In 1983, this excess reached about $1.4 billion. Gloomy forecasts that independent enterprises would "eat up" the profits and that inflation would increase by several times have proved wrong. On the contrary, these enterprises allotted over 60 percent of their profits for distribution for development purposes. They are investing very rationally, spending about 75 percent of their funds on machines and equipment. They have displayed great concern for the future. Considering the size of incomes and the level of retail trade, inflation has not only not increased by several times, but has decreased considerably. It was said that it would be impossible to maintain the economic contracts with CEMA countries under the new systemic solutions. And this also turned out to be wrong.

Enterprises have displayed great adaptability to new, difficult conditions, as well as a great amount of responsibility. Management is gradually becoming more and more efficient. We have begun to regain market equilibrium slowly but surely. I have no intention of performing propaganda of success. There are still many weaknesses. No progress at all has been made in some spheres, for example in structural changes and in production quality. But I see no reason not to say that positive trends are generally dominating. I am not saying that everything can be attributed to the reform, for this would be wrong. After all, many other factors have been responsible. Nevertheless, the effects of the reform on the economy became stronger and stronger as time went by. We have every reason to say that were it not for the introduction of the reform, we would never have overfulfilled the 1983 plan so well in most sectors. This proves that we are on the right road.

Popowski: But there is no lack of disappointed people. People even say that enthusiasm for the reform is dropping....

Baka: No wonder. We are still a long way away from solving many pressing social and economic problems. Despite a halt in the drop of real wages and even a certain rise in them, quite large sections of society suffered a further drop in their standard of living in 1983, especially old age and disability pensioners. Although the market situation has improved since the beginning of the reform, there are still drastic shortages of some industrial goods. The return to butter rationing has eclipsed the progress with the market situation for many people.

What is most important, however, is that many people placed excessively high hopes in the reform. And these resulted in the greatest disappointments. They thought that the reform would eliminate the economic difficulties by the touch of a magic wand and that there would be a quick change from a dismal, cold, and hungry room to a bright hall with tables laden with all kinds of good things. The Reform Commission had warned against such false hopes, but there was no effect. It is not until today that many people have realized that the reform merely presents the chances and possibilities of better organizing human effort and encouraging productivity so that high productivity may lead to prosperity. The truth of this is slowly gaining ground, especially in those enterprises that have really started to function according to the economic reform principles in which wages are closely connected with productivity. It will take a long time for this truth to dawn on people, especially since we started during a deep crisis. So it is difficult to expect enthusiasm. The fact that the crisis is attributed to the reform does not make things any easier either. For example, the view that price increases were caused by the reform and that without the reform there would have been no price increases is not an isolated one.

Popowski: You said at the 14th Central Committee plenum that the reform is facing a kind of social test....

Baka: The reform is considerably altering people's perception of many matters and their understanding of the shaping of social phenomena and processes. For example, the apparently trivial issue of selling deficit materials by auction means that if today a certain product (made of the above deficit materials) is produced by 10 enterprises using 50 percent of their production capacity, then tomorrow this product should only be produced by five of the most efficient enterprises, but with the employment of 100 percent of their capacity. This would be more favorable for society.

These are not dilemmas that the authorities can solve without society's participation. Summing up, the full functioning of the reform's mechanisms will not be completely free of all kinds of social tension. This is natural. The point is to find appropriate ways and means of expressing society's interests and revealing and solving potential conflicts. This is a very important condition for and feature of progress. We can either pretend that there is "no problem" that could lead to a destructive clash in the future, or we can make concessions under pressure from various social groups that will have the same result in the end. There is only one way of building a modern and efficient economy and establishing harmonious social development -- democratization and the solving of problems before the eyes of all society.

AFP ON CONDITION OF SOLIDARITY PRISONERS

NC061456 Paris AFP in English 1411 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 6 (AFP) -- A former member of the underground Solidarity leadership, who has been on hunger strike in prison for 2 months, was said today to be critically ill by members of the banned trade union.

Janusz Palubicki, who was the regional organizer for Poznan in west Poland, is currently serving a 2-year prison sentence in Strzelin, near Wroclaw, in the south west.

He was said to have lost more than 20 kilos (44 pounds) and now weighed only 48 kilos (105 pounds) and was experiencing heart trouble. He was recently moved to the prison hospital where he was being force fed and given glucose injections.

The trade union sources also said that a hunger strike started by political prisoners at the beginning of December at Strzelin had finished recently. There was no indication whether the strike had succeeded in persuading the authorities to meet their demands for better conditions and improved hygiene as well as the right for letters and more frequent visits from their families.

In mid January another hunger striker, Miroslaw Stroczynski, was reportedly hospitalized. He was serving a 7-year sentence which was reduced by half after an amnesty on political prisoners was declared. Mr. Stroczynski was one of the miners in Katowice who stayed underground after 13 December 1981 in protest at the declaration of the state of siege.

No information was available on the conditions prevailing in other prisons where political prisoners are being held, but Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban confirmed that hunger strikes had taken place in other prisons, including Braniewo and Barczew in the north.

If an open letter from an opposition leader in Barczew Prison which reached the Western press at the end of January is to be believed, the conditions to which political prisoners are subjected there are nothing short of inhuman.

According to Romuald Szeremietiew, a former leader of the Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN-Nationalist), who is serving 5 years in Barczew, political prisoners are beaten and doused in cold water in freezing weather. They are not allowed to go on walks, receive mail or parcels or see visitors. They may not watch television or go to Sunday mass and are forced to sleep without sheets on the bare boards of their cells.

Mr. Szeremietiew also spoke of alternating hunger strikes -- where prisoners take it in turn to go without food for a given period -- since 7 December, and said he was concerned about the state of health of a fellow prisoner, Andrej Slowik, who was Solidarity leader of Lodz, Central Poland, and a former member of the Union's National Committee (KK).

According to the latest official figures, Poland had 215 political prisoners at the end of December, 45 of them had already been sentenced and 170 were awaiting trail.

BRIEFS

SWISS ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- On 27 January State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski received at an audience in the Belweder Palace in Warsaw Paul Stauffer, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Swiss Confederation, who presented his credentials. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28/29 Jan 84 p 1 AU]

AGRICULTURE UNDER SECRETARY APPOINTED -- On the decision of the minister of agriculture and food economy, the chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Wieslaw Mlynarczyk to the post of undersecretary of state in that ministry. W. Mlynarczyk was born in 1936 in the Kalisz Voivodship to a workers family. He graduated from the Central School of Agriculture where he also later worked as a lecturer. He then worked in the Department of Agriculture and Forestry Statistics in the Central Office of Statistics until he became the deputy director of the PZPR Central Committee Agriculture and Food Department in 1982. He is a member of the Food Economy Council. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28/29 Jan 84 p 2 AU]

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TRUDEAU VISIT

AU061434 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Feb 84 p 1

[Joint Communique on the visit 1-2 February of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau paid a visit to Romania 1-2 February 1984.

During the visit, the Romanian president and the Canadian prime minister held official talks in a cordial atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding. The talks were attended for Romania by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Florea Dumitrescu, minister secretary of state and presidential adviser; Constantin Mitea, presidential adviser; Dumitru Apostoiu, secretary to the president and to the State Council; Petre Tanasie, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mihai Hirjau, personal secretary to the president; and for Canada by Jacques Simard, Canadian ambassador to Bucharest; R. Fowler, government advisor for foreign and defense affairs; J.E. Johnson, executive assistant to the prime minister; P. Hancock, general director at the Department of External Affairs; G.J. Smith, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Office of the Department of External Affairs; R. Coleman, press secretary to the prime minister; and D.N. Goreski, first secretary and consul of the Canadian Embassy in Bucharest.

Romania's president and the Canadian prime minister expressed their satisfaction with the favorable evolution of the bilateral political, economic, technical-scientific, and cultural relations and stressed their countries' wish to further intensify these relations on mutually advantageous bases. In this context, stress was laid on the fruitful collaboration between the two countries in the field of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

During the talks, views were exchanged at length on current major international questions and it was stressed with satisfaction that both countries have common or similar targets, primarily regarding the ensurance of peace and the need to promote dialogue and to create a climate of confidence and collaboration in interstate relations.

Romania's president and Canada's prime minister expressed their concern over the recent deterioration of the international situation, stressing the danger posed by the arms race, above all, the nuclear arms race. Both parties stressed the need for all states to intensify efforts to halt the arms race, nuclear arms above all, to avert the use of nuclear weapons, and to save mankind from annihilation, knowing that the use of even a part of the current military arsenals would endanger the very existence of peoples and civilizations.

Romania's president and Canada's prime minister stressed the need to do everything possible to develop a climate conducive to the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks and to formulating proper agreements. Considering that these problems affect the life and security of all peoples, the other Warsaw Pact and NATO member countries, just as other states, must make their contribution in this respect.

The two parties stressed the importance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe which contributes to the intensification of the dialogue between the participant states.

They expressed their confidence that everything possible has to be done for the conference to yield positive results and that full political will is needed for this.

Referring to the impending resumption of the Vienna negotiations for cutting armed forces and arms in central Europe, both sides pointed out the need for consistent efforts to be made in order to achieve adequate agreements.

The Romanian president and Canadian prime minister looked deeply at their points of view, initiatives, and proposals concerning the problems of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world, particularly regarding the implementation of disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament. They agreed on the spirit inspiring these proposals and initiatives and expressed the belief that they will make an important contribution to providing peace and achieving disarmament, and to building confidence and international cooperation.

The two sides pointed out that one of the prerequisites for stability and peace, and for overcoming the economic difficulties confronting most of the countries throughout the world is taking measures conducive to diminishing and eradicating the gaps between the developed countries and the developing ones, providing economic and social progress to the developing countries, to all states, as well as equitable economic relations among all the countries.

The sides reasserted that solving all the states of conflict and war exclusively through political negotiations meets the interests of peace and stability throughout the world.

The Canadian prime minister thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu vividly on his own behalf and on behalf of those accompanying him for the warm friendly reception and for the special hospitality they enjoyed during the visit.

Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau renewed the invitation addressed to President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania and to Elena Ceausescu to pay an official visit to Canada. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit is to be established later, through diplomatic channels.

REMUNERATION SYSTEM OUTLINED FOR BUILDING SECTOR

AU021509 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/2/1984 -- The overall remuneration system for those working in the building-assembly sector by taking over building contracts, has been released in Bucharest worked out upon a decision of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP. The new system provides for improvement in the remuneration of people working in the field, according to the work done, as also for a more marked relation between the individual earnings and the implementation of physical production, labour productivity, curbing of production costs and growth of the economic efficiency. According to the stipulations each investment unit is to be taken over by a collective of working people that are held responsible for its full construction until reception and commissioning time. The collective taking over the building contract get an overall amount of money established according to strict norms and observing the building estimate strictly. In agreement with the principle of unlimited incomes derived from work, the whole collective can get greater incomes if building the respective unit sooner than planned or with a smaller number of personnel, and just the same if the time lapse is longer or the number of personnel larger the resulting incomes are adequately smaller.

In view of application of this system complex contracting bridges are set up that can contract in overall agreement terms one or more units which they must complete. In view of coordinating the technico-material supply and using more efficiently the workforce, materials, equipment and other means contracting enterprises will be set up that are to carry all their activities in agreement with the principles of self-management and self-administration. When highly complex building operations are envisaged general contracting centrals or trusts may be organized subordinating several enterprises or complex brigades.

The new norms and measures also regulate the overall agreement remuneration of the personnel performing building-assembly operations abroad and of the working personnel specializing in capital repair operations.

In order to provide state control of building quality a unitary system of inspection is set up.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO NETHERLANDS -- Traian Pop, our country's ambassador to the Netherlands, was received today by Queen Beatrix in connection with the conclusion of his mission to that country. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 1 Feb 84 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SOMALIA -- By presidential decree, Comrade Gheorghe Mancia has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Somali Democratic Republic. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Jan 84 p 5 AU]

WAGE INCREASE -- Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/1/1984 -- Starting February 1, another 1,900,000 working people in Romania will benefit from pay rises. They work in construction-assembly, the light, wood-working and construction materials industries, as well as in scientific research, technological development and design activities. In the light industry, for instance, tariff remuneration will increase by 5.5 per cent on an average for workers and by 5 per cent on an average for the operative, productive-technical and administration personnel. Tariff remuneration for skilled workers and foremen in tan yards [as received] will rise by 10.7 per cent on an average. Skilled workers and foremen in the glass and fine ceramics manufacturing industry will have their tariff remuneration increased by 10.4 per cent. The number of working people benefiting from pay rises from September 1983 to February 1984 stands at more than 3.7 million. The pay-rise drive for all categories of working personnel will be concluded this summer. [Excerpts] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1052 GMT 31 Jan 84 AU]

RELATIONS WITH U.S., SPILJAK VISIT VIEWED

AU061636 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4-5 Feb 84 p 14

[Bogdan Decermic "The Week in the World" column: "We Were Not Born Yesterday"]

[Excerpt] Yugoslav-American diplomatic relations have lasted more than 100 years, if we take into account the last century's state roots. We have been allies in two wars. We have been friends for most of our common history, but one can say this has been so in an American way: shaking hands instead of kissing, and without embraces and visible emotional displays. For more than 4 decades we have believed in two completely different ideological and social systems. Our international positions and our views on basic trends in international relations and international economic development differ. There have been fewer disagreements in bilateral relations than in international affairs, particularly in the United Nations, where we often find ourselves in opposing positions.

Fortunately, once the common mutual interest was fixed, the dialectics of such contradictions in political attitudes did not lead into a blind alley, but to coexistence and fruitful cooperation, which has resulted in very good relations between the two countries.

Between partners of different size and strength, it is not always easy to achieve cooperation that is equal and free of concessions. For instance, for decades we have experienced a cultural expansion and even a domination by American films. Our daily language is another case in point, for it is changing its "image" ["imidz"], and in addition to Turkisms, Germanisms, and other foreign borrowings, it is adopting more and more anglicisms imported from America. All these and other trends and influences are of course chiefly one way, without a possibility of a return effect on the American coast.

There is also a disproportion, to our detriment, in many other spheres -- in the scientific and technical, university, and other exchanges -- in everything that influences not only the material aspects of life, but also the consciousness of people and their cultural and ideological -- in the widest sense of the word -- standards and values.

The official working visit of Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, to Washington, and his talks with President Reagan -- judging by the public statements of the host and the guest -- confirmed what appears to the primary circumstance in the relations between the two countries: the strategic constant fixed by President Tito with several American presidents; that the United States (like the other superpower) accepts us as we are, as an equal, independent, and nonaligned partner. Roughly speaking, the American strategic interest is to maintain the independent and nonaligned position of Yugoslavia in an important strategic place in the Balkans and in Europe. All the rest seems to be of less importance. Of course, this is in our interest, too. On the other hand, Yugoslavia now, just as in Comrade Tito's time, never strives to build its relations with big powers at the expense of other powers and countries.

In reviewing the first impressions of this visit -- which at the time of writing has not been completed yet -- the following is particularly noteworthy: The exchange of views between Belgrade and Washington on key world problems, much intensified in Tito's time, has been continued at the highest level. This has been another occasion for making our voice heard regarding the very worrisome aggravation of the international situation, especially the relations between the two superpowers and the halt in their negotiations on nuclear weapons.

Reagan repeated the practice of his predecessors in the White House when he said that "he hopes for more frequent consultations with the Yugoslav leadership."

Of course, everything comes at its proper time. It is natural that in the talks on bilateral relations, the economic sphere dominated in two respects: the further development of trade and economic cooperation at a higher level, to which the foreshadowed change in some of our regulations will help by stimulating American investment; and financial cooperation, which is a euphemism for negotiations with Yugoslav creditors abroad, including the American lenders. In this respect, Reagan announced "constant support for Yugoslavia in its efforts to solve its economic difficulties." It was said on this occasion that the American economic recovery will make possible an increase in American-Yugoslav trade. This is probably true, just as it is true that the monetary and credit measures (higher interest rates) taken in America have to a great extent increased the debts of the developing countries and made their repayment more difficult.

"The principles of equality, independence, and noninterference, as a mutally accepted basis of bilateral relations and cooperation, were reaffirmed in the talks today," Spiljak stated after talks with Reagan. The statement is important, for certain forces exist in that country that believe that now is the time "to exert pressure on Belgrade." This is precisely the title of an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES published on 2 February directly suggesting that the Washington administration condition its actions with demands for changes in Yugoslavia's political and social system.

Attention is drawn to Reagan's resolute statement that he will not allow anti-Yugoslav terrorism on American soil, just as he rather unexpectedly stated -- but which was well received -- that the United States expresses regret for all the terrorist attacks on Yugoslav diplomatic and other missions. We will not tolerate such attacks on our territory, Reagan said. This is a strong blow to the anti-Yugoslav extremist emigrees who counted on Reagan during the elections 4 years ago.

The two countries' relations have their historical dimensions, multifarious motivations, and rational prospects based on mutual benefit.

After all: We were not born yesterday.

ANDREOTTI ARRIVES; VISIT SCHEDULE OUTLINED

LD062233 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2207 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, February 6 (TANJUG) -- Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti arrived here this evening (Monday) on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Tomorrow, Andreotti and his host, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov, will have an exchange of views on a wide range of subjects -- from bilateral questions, to topical problems of the international political and economic scene.

The two foreign ministers are expected to focus on current developments in Europe, the problems of disarmament, and the activities of the two neighbouring countries at the Stockholm conference.

Mojsov and Andreotti will also discuss the world crisis areas and the efforts to bring about a policy of detente.

Tomorrow, Foreign Minister Andreotti will be received by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Mika Spiljak and Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc. The two foreign ministers are expected to exchange toasts during tomorrow's luncheon.

Late tomorrow night, Andreotti will leave for a visit to the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, during which he will attend the formal opening of the 14th winter Olympic games in Sarajevo.

MARKOVSKI-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN STOCKHOLM

LD062349 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Stockholm, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- Krste Markovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Stockholm today for a several-day visit to Sweden. The LCY delegation led by Markovski is expected to hold talks with the representatives of the Social Democratic Labor Party and of the Communist Left Party of Sweden. The LCY delegation is also expected to have meetings with representatives of clubs and associations of Yugoslav citizens living and working in this Scandinavian country. It has been indicated that after Sweden, the LCY delegation will visit Finland.

ARSON ATTACK ON JAT AIRLINES BRUSSELS OFFICE

LD061358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1332 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Brussels, Feb 6 (TANJUG) -- Late last night, Sunday, a fire was started at the entrance to the Yugoslav Airlines JAT office in the centre of Brussels.

Unidentified persons, as reported, threw a bottle filled with petrol between the grating and the entrance to the JAT office, which they then ignited starting a fire. However, passers-by alerted the fire brigade and the fire was quickly extinguished. The fire did, however, considerably damage the entrance to the JAT office, located on the main floor and facing the street, so that the office has been temporarily closed.

The Brussels police and investigators immediately arrived on the scene and have reported that the initial investigation unequivocally shows that a planned terrorist subversion is involved. The attack is the third on the JAT office in Brussels in the last few years.

During the night between March 29 and 30, 1981, Albanian irredentists threw a bomb at the same office and early last year unidentified persons forced an entry and plundered JAT premises on the third floor of the same building. Belgian investigation organs have so far said nothing about whom they suspect to be behind the terrorist attack on the Yugoslav office last night. However, there are indications that extremist Albanian emigres are behind the attack.

PLANINC MEETS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PRESIDENTS

LD062002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1649 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- A statement issued by the Federal Secretariat of Information reports that a working meeting took place in Belgrade today between Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council (FEC), and presidents of the republican and provincial executive councils to discuss current issues concerning implementing economic policy this year. Some other FEC senior officials also took part in the meeting.

The program of activity and measures for the implementation of the resolution on socio-economic development and economic policy in 1984, which was fully endorsed at today's meeting, has laid down the basic tasks according to individual areas and those who carry out these tasks. It has also laid down the deadlines for their implementation. It was particularly stressed that economic policy measures this year should by and large be channeled into boosting a further revival of production, because without it the tasks relative to higher exports cannot be resolved successfully, regular fulfillment for foreign creditors and an improvement in domestic market supplies cannot be ensured, and numerous other problems cannot be resolved. Presidents of the republican and provincial executive councils reported that vigorous social action is being carried out in the republics and provinces and that measures are being taken, especially by appropriate state organs, inspection services, and self-management organs in organizations of associated labor, regarding a consistent and standard implementation of FEC measures on the price freeze and on the conslusions of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, which rule that the price increases during the period 19-23 December 1983 should be brought to the level they stood at on 19 December last year. The FEC representatives reported on the measures being prepared for abandoning the price freeze decision and for contributing to the financial consolidation of the economy and to the mitigation of the dinar illiquidity of organizations of associated labor and banks. The problems of illiquidity in the SR of Macedonia, the SR of Montenegro, and in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo were discussed in particular, as were measures to overcome these problems. It was pointed out during the meeting that the solution of complex problems of socioeconomic development this year, which represents the first step in the implementation of the first stage of the long-term economic stabilization program, requires the closest possible cooperation between the FEC and federal organs of administration and executive councils and organs of administration in the republics and provinces so that agreed economic policy may be carried out in a consistent way. It was stressed that great responsibility in this respect devolves on organizations of associated labor and their self-management organs, and on other subjects responsible for economic operations in all sociopolitical communities. Economic policy measures will render support for the efforts of all organizations of associated labor in the implementation of the stabilization program. They will particularly support the revival of production and increased exports, which is the basic precondition to halt a decline in the standard of living, which is also implicit in the resolution for this year.

MACEDONIA PROPOSES MOJSOV FOR SFRY PRESIDENCY

AU061158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1147 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Skopje, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, has been proposed as a candidate for the SFRY Presidency from the SR of Macedonia. His candidacy was proposed today by the Presidium of the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference.

KOSOVO'S HASANI NOMINATED TO SFRY PRESIDENCY

LD062021 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1759 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Pristina, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- After consultations with sociopolitical organizations in Kosovo Province, the coordination committee attached to the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference gave its consent tonight to the proposal of the presidium of the provincial conference that Sinan Hasani be the candidate from Kosovo for membership in the SFRY Presidency. Hasani is now a member of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee.

CANDIDATES FOR SFRY, SLOVENE PRESIDENCIES NAMED

LD062027 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1724 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Ljubljana, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Presidium of the Slovene LC Central Committee proposed to the presidium of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference to put forward the following candidates among registered possible candidates for membership in the SFRY Presidency and the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia: Stane Dolanc as possible candidate for membership of the SFRY Presidency from the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; France Popit for the office of President of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; and Janez Stanovnik for membership of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

LEADERS' DISAGREEMENTS ON STABILIZATION NOTED

AU061651 Belgrade POLITIKA In Serbo-Croatian 3 Feb 84 p 5

[Excerpts] The problems of socioeconomic development and the current economic policy, primarily from the viewpoint of the struggle to implement economic stabilization, dominated the SFRY Assembly's work last year.

This assessment was contained in the introductory speech of Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly, at yesterday's meeting of a working group of the LCY Central Committee with Communists holding leading posts in the SFRY Assembly.

Disagreements Are Not in Grassroots, But Among Leaders

In the ensuing discussions, Vanco Nikolovski, vice president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, and Milivoje Stijovic (Montenegro) particularly stood out for the keenness of their observations. Nikolovski claimed that differences still exist in the way the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program is viewed and that the failure to carry out the differentiation process with regard to the program causes concern.

There is no disagreement on this program in the grassroots, Nikolovski explained, but among leaders who are influential in certain republics and provinces. We were confused by the speech of a member of the Central Committe in Zenica, who claimed that there were no conditions for a unified foreign currency market. The sovereignty of the republics and provinces is emphasized too much, Nikolovski said, and the tendency has been noticed that delegates in the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber are being transformed into delegations of the republics and provinces.

SERBIA PRESIDENCY VIEWS PROBLEM OF NATIONALISM

AU061919 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] At a session chaired by Nikola Ljubicic, the Serbian Presidency has discussed certain kinds of hostile activity in the republic from the position of nationalism. The Serbian Presidency stresses that significant attention has been paid to this problem so far and that good results have been achieved in the struggle against overall hostile activity as well as against nationalism.

Every activity of the enemy from the positions of any kind of nationalism represents a direct attack on brotherhood and unity. All nationalists have their theses and starting points. They express one or another kind of nationalism, but, objectively, as regards our country's security and territorial integrity, they are all equally dangerous.

The Presidency of Serbia believes that the struggle against hostile activity from the positions of nationalism calls for permanent involvement of the broadest possible social forces in the republic. The role of the SAWP, the youth organization, the educational and training institution, and information media is particularly stressed. A daily reaffirmation of the LC policy on the national problem and the affirmation of brotherhood and unity and togetherness in the republic and in the country as a whole is indispensable in the struggle against nationalism, it was stressed at the session of the Presidency of Serbia.

KOSOVO LC BODY ASSESSES SITUATION IN PROVINCE

LD051013 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1136 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Pristina, 4 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo LC has succeeded to a large degree in preparing its ranks to rid itself, in the complex situation following the counterrevolutionary events, of the inertia, liberalism, nationalism, opportunism, confusion, ideological disorientation, and other weaknesses which dogged it in previous years. It has succeeded in consolidating itself, in preparing and mobilizing an enormous section of its membership and the broad masses of working people and citizens on all fronts in the stabilization of the situation in the province. An enormous number of basic LC organizations are increasingly working on the current problems of their environments and they have become more decisive and militant.

This assessment was made at today's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee devoted to reviewing the degree of the party's ideological, action, organizational and cadre capability in the province, in the opening speech by Bajram Seljani, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium, and was confirmed both in the broad debate prior to the plenum and in today's discussion.

The overall activity of the Kosovo LC Seljani said, is characterized by the organized and intensive struggle of all socialist forces led by the LC for the complete elimination of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, other nationalist and antisocialist forces, and for the removal of all negative phenomena. Of course, this is not easy in practical actions and it is not without holdups, oscillation, and resistance.

The enemy has gone underground and operates in various forms and by various methods, encouraged by propaganda of the Albanian leadership and other foreign reactionary circles. Serbian, Montenegrin and other nationalists in Kosovo and in the country, and various reactionary ideologies and forces are now activated. Therefore, the Kosovo LC must deepen and concretize much more energetically and resolutely and with greater revolutionary fervor their political offensive in every environment and increase the responsibility of every member. This warning is all the more reasonable in view of the fact that the greatest weakness of the Kosovo LC lies in its insufficient training to operate constantly within the political system of socialist self-management: In quite a number of environments it is isolated and operates more as an outside force or above the delegate and self-managing mechanism. There is also a sectarian attitude toward the SAWP and the trade unions, and it is still far from acting adequately in the youth organization. A number of party organizations continue to work in an obsolete way, weighed down by opportunism, liberalism, inertia, and absence of concrete struggle.

Some assess the political situation chiefly on the basis of intranational excesses, the emergence of enemy slogans and leaflets, and without any thorough investigation of the interrelations and the situation as a whole.

Party organization in social activities, particularly in the sphere of education, science, culture and information, are not sufficiently efficient and resolute, and have great difficulties in ridding themselves of opportunism.

Seljani is particularly dissatisfied with the degree of organization and work of party organizations in rural areas. There are still no LC organizations in 232 villages and hamlets. Most others, for instance, have only three to five members.

He also stressed that the ideopolitical differentiation in many organizations is only very slowly being implemented. There are numerous reasons for this, but the main one lies in opportunism and in the lack of a grasp of the essence of this demand. Quite a number of municipal LC organization members believe that they have carried out differentiation by punishing or expelling certain number of members, or that differentiation refers only to Albanian nationalism and irredentism, that is, to those who openly oppose LCY policy and not to all who behave contrary to its attitudes and program.

The present situation, Seljani said, demands that the party rids tiself of all who by their behavior do not deserve to be in its ranks. He also warned that the class structure of the Kosovo LC has been stagnating for years. This has become a serious problem, and the social structure must be improved in the near future, but not in a campaign-like manner. It is incomprehensible that about 2,000 party organizations, chiefly in the economic field and in rural areas, have not admitted a single member in 2 years. It is also difficult to understand that there are only 65 women farmers in the Kosovo LC. There were more even immediately after the liberation and at the time when women stopped wearing the veil. The main reason lies in great sectarianism toward the rural woman, in particular, Albanian women. It is even more difficult to understand now when there is a growing number of educated women in Kosovo.

The general assessment, which was confirmed several times at the session, is that great strides forward had been made in cadre policy. Following the counterrevolutionary events, a large number of young cadres have emerged and affirmed themselves, and have proved by their deeds to be genuine fighters for progress and socialist self-management. But basic organizations and municipal committees in this sphere have a special responsibility. In a debate lasting several hours, in which 15 members of the Provincial Committee took part, all the assessments contained in the introductory report and the critical comments about the weaknesses of some organizations were confirmed by specific examples. It was also noted that the methods of activity and the contents of work of basic organizations in many environments must be enriched and the responsibility for inactivity pursued in concrete terms. There were particular warnings about the need to work more with young people and about the LC having to be more involved in the organization of young people's activity. Critical comments were also directed at municipal committees and their organs for their note extending sufficient help to party collectives and for the tendency of their taking on the obligations and functions of basic organizations.

Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, insisted in particular on the need for an acceptance of responsibility and noted that ideological differentiation could not be carried out by way of liberalist methods and opportunism. He said that a number of people who have become LC members have materially enriched themselves and are now putting a brake on self-management.

He advocated the unity of the LC and of all subjective forces of society, but not only within the narrow frameworks of the party.

Sukrija observed that there is a tendency in places for self-satisfaction concerning the situation in the province, which is very dangerous. This self-satisfaction is manifested by assessments by which the certain situation is presented. We cannot accept any embellishing or tendencies which suggest that the situation is anarchic. There is no room for self-satisfaction; one must fight in the most concrete terms against any hostile phenomenon that inflicts trouble. In differentiation, too, we cannot stop merely at assessments. We have clear tasks, and there is no longer any need to ask what should be done. Fresh methods of activity by basic organizations and greater readiness and devotion by Communists are needed, Sukrija said. Summing up the debate, Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the Provincial Committee, also advocated a change of the situation in those party collectives burdened by opportunism. He also pointed out the discrepancy between attitudes and conclusions on the one hand, and practice on the other. He said that there are many LC organizations that cannot cope with the situation and are inert and inactive. He also said that there is irresponsibility, idleness, and bad attitudes toward the means of production among Communists themselves. Therefore, the Kosovo LC must continue to train itself for action, as well as organizationally and ideologically, so that it might energetically settle accounts with all these phenomena, particularly with the enemy, and act even more vigorously.

The Provincial Committee did not adopt any conclusions today, but the abundance of materials, discussions, and suggestions pointed to its basic obligations and the obligation of the municipal committee and its organs and bodies to strengthen their overall training of the LC in the province.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS

LD061912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Pristina, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- Ilija Djukic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, spoke today to the Communists of the Provincial Secretariat of Internal Affairs on the LCY Central Committee conclusions concerning the implementation of the political platform on Kosovo. Djukic maintained that important results have been attained in the province during the past 3 years, but observed that they are useful only to the extent to which they help the LC to develop even more pronounced and efficient action in all spheres of life in our society. The results that have been attained, he recalled, are the achievement of the socialist forces in Kosovo, but are also due to the enormous contribution made by the whole of Yugoslavia in the material, moral, political, and every other respect. Djukic especially dealt with what he called the two extremes in the assessment of what has been achieved. Some claim that essentially nothing has been changed in relation to 1981, while others, especially people in the province, say that the situation has become normal and that only small excesses occur which, after all, happen in other parts of the country, too. We must resolutely fight against both and in all our assessments proceed from the knowledge that what happened in Kosovo was counterrevolution, and that counterrevolution has left deep traces in all spheres of our life which cannot be eliminated either easily or rapidly.

Analyzing some shortcomings, Djukic listed inadequate involvement of some LC basic organizations and opportunism of quite a few Communists as the most important. In our conditions, differentiation means realization of the LCY program and not asking whether one is against or for counterrevolution. We are conducting a very complex and difficult battle today which calls for a great deal fo courage, skill, and knowledge. Opportunism, he recalled, often undermines our cadre policy because the policy of not causing offense does not permit us to call a spade a spade clearly and loudly enough.

Ilija Djukic spoke especially of inadequate activity of the LC and SAWP in rural areas. Never before has the LC of Kosovo had so few peasants in its ranks as now. Perhaps the reasons for the fact that of the total number of people sentenced in 1981, two-thirds were people from rural districts, have to be sought in that. Djukic said that we have been haggling for too long with Pristina University professors concerning whether or not they understand our revolution. Some of them have even openly said that they will not. Why are we not discussing matters with them openly, in front of the people, instead of allowing them to drag us into their own "backyard." The intelligentsia has never been a class, and the basic line of differentiation must be whether or not it is for the revolution. Any form of nationalism is betrayal, and most assuredly we might fight against it, said Ilija Djukic, president of the Kosovo Assembly.

SUKRIJA CALLS FOR 'MORE EFFECTIVE ACTIONS' BY LC

LD051919 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0902 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- The conclusions adopted and the constant warnings of the LCY Central Committee and Presidium that the LC must be more offensive, more effective, and more responsible in its actions have not become the daily practice of a number of members, organizations, and organs of the LC. This has resulted to a large extent in the failure of the contribution of the vanguard of the working class in overcoming difficulties to reach the anticipated level. We cannot be satisfied with such a state of affairs and we are all faced with the urgent duty of simply "shaking up" the entire membership, organizations, and organs of the LC so that they involve themselves in a more organized and effective manner in the broadest social activity. This was stated by Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, following his assessment that the results achieved last year and at the beginning of this year indicate the real possibilities for rapidly overcoming the present difficulties.

All this, Sukrija emphasized, cannot be achieved by appeals, nor even with the best conclusions, without direct involvement in the struggle, without concrete differentiation through resistance to buraucratism, etatism, nationalism, anarcholiberalism, and other opposition forces. Real differentiation means the removal of all those who either openly or covertly oppose the LCY line.

One of the questions posed is: What are the main directions of the already announced changes or adjustments in the political system, and what is the LC's place in this.

There has been considerable public conjecture about what this is actually about. There have been various interpretations and even unacceptable ideological assumptions which seek to bring into question not only the forms and instruments of our political system, but socialist self-management as a whole. I would like to emphasize that it is not a question of any kind of divergence from the essential constitutional principles and resolutions that guarantee the rights of workers and citizens and the federal character of the multinational Yugoslav community, or rather from the strategic orientations of the building of our socialist self-managing society.

In the further development of the political system, Sukrija emphasized, we must guarantee that workers in associated labor become the real subjects of our economic and political system, that the dimensions and areas of socialist self-management are constantly broadened and that tendencies towards the revival of a bourgeois society and state socialism are thwarted. The latter would amount to turning back the wheel of history, which would be regressive and counterrevolutionary.

The question of reexamining the functioning of our political system and our experiences so far is a matter for the LC. It concerns the ideological approach to our program and congress decisions, and not legalistic formulations. These questions will be discussed at one of the coming sessions of the LCY Central Committee, and this will be an opportunity for the LCY to adopt its stands.

Later in the conversation, the question arose as to why the LC, despite its orientations, is not attracting a majority of workers in its ranks. First and foremost, Sukrija said, there are differences in opinion as to who makes up our working class today. Not just those who work directly on machines, but also skilled workers, engineers, and technicians share the fate of the product and the income with the other workers. We must bear this in mind when we speak of the structure of our working class. The participation of workers in the class-social structure of the LCY membership is in fact about 30 percent. We have not succeeded in improving on this percentage, and in recent years, if we are talking about admission of workers, this percentage is even less (27 percent).

What is alarming and demands a change in relations is the fact that not enough workers are being admitted into the party, that they are more readily excluding themselves from LC membership, or rather more readily leave the LC, than some other categories of people do. Its working-class composition is very important to the LC, Sukrija stressed. In our behavior there is still a petite-bourgeois element, lack of involvement, and opportunism. The LC must rid itself of members who do not contribute to its reputation and must strive for greater admission of workers. This must be the LC's daily concern and practice.

Many workers who have left the LC for a variety of reasons did not leave the party because they reject socialist self-management or the LC as its vanguard, but because they are dissatisfied with the ineffective, inconsistent, and indecisive activity of certain organizations and organs of the LC. Ali Sukrija considers that workers should not leave the LC, that they should remain in it and fight. Otherwise, he added, many misinterpret and misuse the departure of workers from the LC.

On the other hand, it should be pointed out that those who have enriched themselves in one way or another cannot stay in the LC because, objectively speaking, their interests are not in line with the interests of the working class and of our movement. There cannot be two types of LC members: those who live in abundance acquired through activities other than work and through speculation, and those who live exclusively by their work. LC organizations and organs must protect workers when they are right. There is no danger for the LC when it is criticized by workers, when they ask for explanations, or when they struggle for their rights. However, it is still the worker who gets the worst of it when he criticizes. We do not ask who all the people are who criticize the LC at various public forums and from what positions, and yet they get away with it, and they are often LC members.

I believe, Sukrija observed, that at times we hesitate to take not only political but legal measures against those who violate legislative provisions. An organized society cannot tolerate attacks on social property, wrecking brotherhood and unity, and denigrating self-management in all its contents and forms. At the same time, I would like to stress that we must, through constant action, intensify also the issue of the responsibility of the LC as the vanguard of the working class, and thus of every one of its members, organizations, and organs. We must part company far more quickly, both ideopolitically and specifically, with everyone who is not able or who does not want to implement LCY policy. With such an attitude to responsibility, the LC will extend its fundamental influence to strengthening responsibility of all other social factors.

What progress has been made in the democratization of the LC cadre policy? This was one of the questions put to Ali Sukrija.

Regardless of excess cases and obvious cadre failures, I can say that, parallel with the democratization of relations in the LC, the cadre policy, too, has been democratized to a considerable extent. But, Sukrija stressed, we are far from satisfied with everything that goes on in practice. One thing is certain, however, and that is that some organizations and even organs of the LC do not apply the well-worked-out principles and criteria of the cadre policy and this is the cause of cadre failures and of the possibility for informal groups to operate.

A great LC weakness is the low number of women, workers, and farmers in its organs. Another weakness is the fact that the LC does not have a sufficiently developed system of monitoring and assessing members, particularly cadres in responsible functions who have responsible tasks. Work has recently started on completing and improving the entire LC records system, and within its framework these issues, too, will be resolved.

Replying to the question of whether present difficulties and problems exert an influence on the moral prestige of the LC, Ali Sukrija stressed that LCY prestige had not been and would never be called into question because what it has done so far remains an exceptional achievement of revolutionary struggle.

Despite all imputations, harangues, and spitting on the LC, which, unfortunately, even some of our information media served the public, Sukrija said, I think that the LC is honorably discharging its social role, with perhaps some omissions, weaknesses, and faults that are normal phenomena in the struggle to resolve complex soc'al issues.

It is evident that the LC continues to bother some. However, the only appropriate judgment on it and its activity is passed by our working class, our working people and citizens. Their criticism is the signpost for the LC, for its "re-alignment" and social action.

To put it in a nutshell, unity and persistency, high organizational standards, and consistency in action to change things, to resolve social issues efficiently -- this is the fundamental condition for the further consolidation of the prestige and moral reputation of the LCY and of the successful achievement of its leading ideopolitical role in society, Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in his interview to TANJUG.

RADIO SARAJEVO EXTRA BROADCASTS DURING OLYMPICS

LD011445 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Text] Sarajevo, Feb 1 TANJUG) -- Starting with today Radio Sarajevo will transmit special programmes in English and French for guests to the 14th Olympic Winter games.

The programmes on Sarajevo 2 will be transmitted seven hours a day, and will include news from the country and the world and various information of "service" character.

All Yugoslav radio stations participate in making of the programmes, especially in the field of music. Programmes in French and English will be transmitted till February 25.

An innovation in Radio Sarajevo production is extended transmission of the programme 202, and starting with February 3 the first programme will begin non-stop broadcasting. Under the title of "The White Nights of Sarajevo" Radio Sarajevo will broadcast night-time entertainment programmes.

BRIEFS

SLOVENE APPOINTMENTS -- Delegates of the Slovene Assembly have elected Dr Boris Frlec new vice president of the Republican Executive Council, and Eng Henrik Marko new member of the Slovene Executive Council. Henrik Marko has been appointed president of the Republican Committee for Industry and Building Industry. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jan 84 p 3 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH FRG -- Bonn -- Janko Smole, member of the Federal Executive Council, who yesterday ended his 2-day visit to Bonn, held talks here with Stoltenberg, FRG minister of finance, on economic and financial cooperation between Yugoslavia and the FRG, or rather, the European Community. Smole also held talks with Dittmeier, state secretary for finance; Wuerzbach, state secretary of economics; and with Lautenschlager, state secretary of foreign affairs. According to Smole, just as last year, the West German side shows understanding and extends significant support for Yugoslavia's efforts to revive its economic activity, while at the same time repaying its debts abroad. In conversation with Yugoslav correspondents in Bonn, Smole stressed that one could speak about a new phase in the talks on promoting general cooperation, particularly industrial cooperation. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jan 84 p 7 AU]

TRADE DATA WITH ITALY -- According to first estimates, last year Yugoslavia had a deficit in the commodity trade with Italy totaling some $137 million. This is nearly $70 million less than in the preceding year. The total value of goods that last year crossed the Yugoslav-Italian border in both directions was $1.8 billion. In this trade Yugoslav exports reached the value of $806 million, while at the same time Yugoslavia imported from Italy goods worth $980 million, or 9.9 percent more than in the preceding year. This was announced at a meeting of the Section for Italy of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber. A half of the value of goods exchange in both direction last year was recorded in local border trade, compensation trading, and in customs-free zones. This year, Yugoslav businessmen plan to increase exports to Italy by 21 percent (to nearly $950 million). At the same time, they intend to increase their purchases in Italy by 5 percent. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jan 84 p 4 AU]

EDUCATIONAL AGREEMENT WITH U.S. -- The agreement on amendments to the financing of the SFRY-U.S. educational cooperation program was signed in Belgarde yesterday. The document was signed by Miljenko Zrelec, director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific, Educational-Cultural, and Technical Cooperation, and David Anderson, U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia. [Excerpt] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jan 84 p 2 AU]